Hon R C Thompson
Sevier's Speech

Daily National Intelligencer.

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CITY NEWS.

[Reported for the National Intelligencer.]

HONORS TO THE GALLANT DEAD.

We briefly noticed yesterday the arrival in this city, last Monday night, of the remains of Captain Boyle and Lieut. Graham. Yesterday the funerals of these much-respected and brave officers took place, in the presence of an immense concourse of our citizens who united in the solemn obsequies. The funeral of Lieutenant Graham was of a private character, according to the desire of his much respected mother, towards whom the sympathies of our community have been for some time directed in her sad bereavement. The remains of Lieut. Graham were deposited in the vault attached to St. Patrick's Church. The Rev. W. Matthews and the Rev. James B. Donelan performed the funeral services according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Mr. Verhagen delivered a funeral address.

The funeral of Capt. Boyle was of a public character, and was attended by the military, the corporate authorities, several associations, and a vast body of our citizens. The volunteer companies consisted of the Washington Light Infantry, Lieut. Tate, the National Blues, Capt. Tucker, the Independent Grays, Capt. Smith, and the Union Guards, Capt. Cathcart. The military, preceded by the Marine Band, marched from their parade-ground, opposite the City Hall, and halted on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Coleman's Hotel, for the purpose of saluting the gallant Captain Walker, who made his appearance, much to the gratification of a large body of citizens, in full uniform, on horseback. The gallant yet modest bearing of Capt. Walker, as he returned the salute of the volunteer companies, and at the time he assumed the command of the battalion, challenged universal admiration. The military companies marched along Pennsylvania avenue to the residence of John Boyle, Esq., on Tenth street, father of the deceased. Halting in front of Mr. Boyle's house, the funeral procession was then formed into line. In about half an hour the honored remains of Capt. Boyle were borne by six of the Franklin Fire Company along the line of the procession, and then deposited in the splendid funeral car provided by that company for the solemn occasion. The Marine Band played a solemn dirge, and all the persons who formed into line remained uncovered as the coffin, which was folded in the American Flag, was borne to the funeral car. The procession then moved from Tenth street, along Pennsylvania avenue, to Seventh street, and thence to St. Patrick's burial ground, in the northern part of the city. The funeral services were performed by the Rev. W. Matthews and the Rev. James B. Donelan.

THEATRE.

Mrs. Mossop's Benefit.—If our opinion were asked by any frequenter of the Odeon, now under the management of Mr. Kilmiste, what member of his talented company had most contributed to the gratification of the audience, and best sustained her professional reputation, we should most unequivocally answer, without in the slightest degree meaning to disparage her theatrical associates, that Mrs. Mossop, the lady who takes her benefit *to-night*, is that fortunate individual. Mrs. Mossop, as an actress, has few equals. She possesses great versatility of talent, and excels very much both in high and low comedy. As a vocalist she is ever pleasing, and in all her characters she evinces a correct conception. Her execution is indeed at all times admirable. We have watched her closely [illegible] declare we never once found her d[illegible] ring its beauties, or taking liberties with the text. These, it must be confessed, are rare qualities; but Mrs. Mossop possesses them in an eminent degree. Indeed, we know of no living actress who ever steals more into the good will of an audience, and none who retains their good opinion longer than Mrs. Mossop. Entertaining these views of Mrs. Mossop's professional merits, we have much pleasure in recommending her to the patronage of our play-going readers. The performances of this evening are of a most attractive character, and are well calculated to afford rich entertainment not only to her admirers, but all others who appreciate dramatic skill and professional merit.

WASHINGTON CORPORATION.

Board of Aldermen, Monday, February 1, 1847.

Present: Messrs. Barclay, (President,) Magruder, Wilson, Orme, Franklin, Towers, Maury, Lenox, French, Clarke, Thornley, Mudd, and Byington.

The resolution authorizing a distribution of wood among the poor being under consideration when the Board adjourned on Monday last, was taken up and amended, and was then read the third time as amended and adopted.

Mr. Magruder introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary of this Board to have printed five hundred copies of the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Washington Asylum; which resolution having been read—

Mr. Franklin moved to lay it on the table; and the question being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Franklin, Maury, Lenox, Clarke, Thornley, Mudd—6.

Nays—Messrs. Magruder, Wilson, Orme, French, Byington, and Barclay—6.

The question was then on the passage of the resolution; which was decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Magruder, Wilson, Orme, French, Byington, and Barclay—6.

Nays—Messrs. Franklin, Maury, Lenox, Clarke, Thornley, and Mudd—6.

Mr. Maury, from the Committee on Improvements, reported the resolution instructing the Surveyor to examine the grade of 9th street east, from I to M street south, with an amendment; which was considered and agreed to; and the resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution requesting the Mayor to have the police laws of this city enforced, so far as that part of C street north is concerned, which lies between 6th and 7th streets west; which resolution was read and adopted.

Mr. Mudd asked to be excused from serving on the committee appointed to examine the iron pump manufactured by George Page, and he was excused accordingly, and Mr. Byington was appointed in his place.

Mr. Lenox, from the committee to which was referred the bill from the Board of Common Council for the government of the Washington Asylum, reported the same with amendments, and the bill was then, on motion, ordered to be on the table.

Mr. Byington then moved that the said bill be printed for the use of the Board; and the question being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Wilson, Franklin, Maury, Lenox, French, Clarke, Thornley, Mudd, Byington, and Barclay—10.

Nays—Messrs. Magruder, Orme, Towers—3.

The bill from the Board of Common Council authorizing the renting of the Corporation fish wharves, was taken up, read three times, and passed.

Mr. Magruder introduced an act making an appropriation for the repair of Vermont avenue, and for other purposes, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The bill from the Board of Common Council for the relief of O. I. Prather, was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The bill from the Board of Common Council to provide for the statement and examination of the accounts of the Register quarter yearly, was taken up, twice read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mudd, from the Committee on the Canal, reported without amendment the bill to provide for the repair of the wharf fronting the Canal, between 11th and 12th streets, and it was then read the third time and passed.

And the Board adjourned.

Board of Common Council, Monday, Feb. 1, 1847.

All the members present.

Mr. Sweeny, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which a resolution on the subject was referred, reported a bill entitled "An act authorizing the Register to transfer moneys from the general to the school fund;" which was read twice, and laid on the table.

Mr. Haliday, from the Committee on Police, to which was referred the petition of Uriah B. Mitchell, praying the appointment of an additional police constable for the 7th Ward, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

And, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill from the Board of Aldermen, making appropriations for certain fire companies, reported the same without amendment.

The bill from the Board of Aldermen, making an appropriation to pay the balance due for constructing flag footways in the 3d and 4th Wards, was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

On motion, the bill to provide for the statement and examination of the accounts of the Register quarter yearly was taken up, read the third time, and passed.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen appointing a joint committee to examine an iron pump manufactured by George Page was taken up, read the third time, and passed, and Mr. Jones was appointed a committee on the part of this Board.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the distribution of wood among the poor, was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Board, on motion, resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for certain fire companies; when—

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the bill by inserting the sum of $100 for the purchase of hose for the Union Fire Company; which motion was negatived, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Easby, Wilson, Queen, Lloyd, Jones, and Bacon—6.

Nays—Messrs. Johnson, Haliday, King, Borrows, Moorhead, Hill, Wallach, Sweeny, Brady, Dement, Miller, Fulmer, Cull, and Cassell—14.

Mr. Queen moved to amend the bill by striking out $175, and inserting $250, as the appropriation for the Anacostia Fire Company; which motion was negatived, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Easby, Wilson, Fulmer, Cull, Queen, Lloyd, and Jones—7.

Nays—Messrs. Johnson, King, Haliday, Borrows, Moorhead, Hill, Wallach, Sweeny, Brady, Dement, Miller, Cassell, and Bacon—11.

Mr. Easby moved to amend the bill by inserting $300 for the Union Fire Company; which motion was negatived as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Easby, Wilson, Queen, Lloyd, and Jones—5.

Nays—Messrs. Johnson, King, Haliday, Borrows, Moorhead, Hill, Wallach, Sweeny, Brady, Dement, Miller, Fulmer, Cull, Cassell, and Bacon—15.

The bill was then read the third time and passed. On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were as follows: [illegible] Moorhead, Hill, Wallach, Sweeny, Brady, Dement, Miller, Fulmer, Lloyd, Cassell, and Bacon—16.

Nays—Messrs. Wilson, Cull, Queen, and Jones—4.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen adding the Mayor to the joint committee on the subject of amendments to the city charter was taken up, read three times, and passed.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Thomas Munroe, praying the interest to be remitted on a certain special tax, which was referred to the Committee on Improvements.

And then the Board adjourned.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
(LATE FRENCH'S,)
At Norfolk, Virginia,
By F. BLACK. june 30—d6m

DRAPER & CO.
BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS,
No. 60, Walnut Street,
(Opposite the Exchange,)
dec 11—ty PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.—The copartnership of PRIME, WARD and KING is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be liquidated by the subscribers.
JAMES G. KING,
EDWARD PRIME,
SAMUEL WARD,
DENNING DUER,
ARCH'D GRACIE KING.

N. B. The office of Prime, Ward & King is removed to [illegible] purpose.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above notice, the subscribers will continue the business, so far as it may be committed to them, under the firm of JAMES G. KING & SONS.
JAMES G. KING,
DENNING DUER,
ARCH'D GRACIE KING.
New York, January 25, 1847.
No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall street. jan 29—d3w

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES!

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and has the pleasure to inform them that he has just finished a splendid assortment of FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES of every description, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved paper. His establishment is two doors west of his old stand, corner of 3d street and Pennsylvania avenue, and opposite Gadsby's New Hotel. Persons in want of carriages will find it to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing. Old carriages repaired at the shortest notice, or taken in exchange for new ones.
june 10—eotf MICHAEL McDERMOT.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES
To be drawn in Baltimore in February.
D. PAINE & CO. Managers.

MARYLAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Susquehanna Canal, Class 10. To be drawn February 3. 75 numbers, 13 drawn.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	2 prizes of	$1,273
1 do	10,000	25 do	1,000
1 do	5,000	25 do	500
1 do	4,000	25 do	300
1 do	3,000	200 do	200
2 do	2,000	&c.	&c. &c.
2 do	1,800		

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	25 whole tickets		$120
Do	do	25 half do	60
Do	do	25 quarter do	30

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY,
Class 11. To be drawn February 10. 78 numbers, 13 drawn.
SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	$8,000
1 do	10,000	1 do	2,158
1 do	8,000	100 do	1,000
1 do	4,000	100 do	500

50 prizes of $200.
Tickets $10. Shares in proportion.
Certificate of Package same as Class 10.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY,
Class 12. To be drawn February 17. 78 numbers, 13 drawn.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	100 prizes of	$1,000
1 do	10,000	20 do	400
1 do	6,000	20 do	350
1 do	3,000	20 do	300
1 do	2,000	20 do	250
1 do	1,592	100 do	200

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of	whole tickets		$120 00
Do	do	half do	60 00
Do	do	quarter do	30 00

75,000 Dollars!
5 prizes of $15,000—$75,000.
SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY,
Class 13. To be drawn February 24. 75 numbers, 12 drawn.
GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	1 prize of	$2,000
1 do	15,000	1 do	1,627
1 do	15,000	20 do	1,000
1 do	15,000	20 do	500
1 do	15,000	20 do	400
1 do	6,000	20 do	300
1 do	4,000	150 do	250
1 do	3,000	&c.	&c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

Certificate of a package of	whole tickets,		$120
Do	do	half do	60
Do	do	quarter do	30

D. PAINE & CO. are now the Managers of all the Maryland Lotteries, and all orders for Tickets, Shares, or Certificates, addressed to D. Paine & Co., Baltimore, Maryland, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. The official Drawing (certified to by the Commissioners of Lotteries) sent to all who order tickets.
jan 21—2taw cp3w (Union)

TO DAIRYMEN.—The subscribers beg leave to inform those who have hitherto been unable to procure feed at the Brewery that they are now ready to take a few additional customers for grains. HARMAN & GORDON,
jan 9—eo2w Washington Brewery.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF DECEMBER 22.

For a sample of foreign war, for the fruits of a foray and the issue of an invasion, we must cross the Atlantic. "My son," said an old turbaned Turk one day, taking his child by the hand, in the streets of Cairo, and pointing out to him on the opposite side a Frenchman, just imported, in all the elegance of Parisian costume, "My son, look there! if ever you forget God and His prophet, you may come to look like *that!*" A New Englander might read his children a lesson of political honesty with an equally effective illustration, and point to a living example of what people came to who were not content with their own. A war is carried on in the other hemisphere with so feeble a *casus belli*, with conduct so remarkable, and consequences so strange, that Europe has never seen the like since States were formed. A nation of which the present generation can recollect the origin, and which possesses in its vast and untenanted tracts of territory an abundant field for its infant energies, invades and confiscates the provinces of its neighbor with a coolness and composure unrivalled since barbarism has been superseded by law. A 16-gun sloop occupies and annexes a territory extending over ten degrees of latitude, and the apparent acquisitions of the aggressive State up to this moment already so far exceed its own proper dimensions, that it will become *pars minima sui*, and will be lost in its own conquests as completely as a backwoodsman in Arkansas. To retain the spoils would take nearly a national migration. If Mexico is occupied, Washington must be vacated, and the capital of the wandering nation transferred from the Potomac to the Montezuma. Between the Pacific and the Atlantic there is space enough for both people to roam at pleasure, and a squabble for territory is about as reasonable here as it would be in the interior of Africa. Meantime, however, the reckoning is at hand. The Americans will be clearly taught that wars cost money, both just and unjust; and their balance sheet of the year's transactions will be as serviceable a warning against unrighteous aggressions as the narrative of the retreat from Moscow.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF DECEMBER 31.

There are two ways of making the best of a bad case. The one is to put in the foreground some admitted principle or undisputed truth, and to effect a retreat under cover of this position, with the assistance of the embellishments of rhetoric and the subtleties of argument. The other course is to present a complete battle array of lies, so enormous in magnitude and so inexhaustible in numbers, as to defy analysis and to exhaust contradiction. Mr. President Polk has, in his annual message to the Congress of the United States, boldly adopted these tactics of offensive warfare. He has laid it on so thick as to form an inexpugnable edifice. His pyramid of mendacity is [illegible] It is formed of lies upon lies, so embedded in one another that, as long as one sentence remains in conjunction with its fellows, it will be found to contain a deception or to misstate a fact. Nothing short of a verbal scrutiny of the whole document, extending over nine closely-printed columns, could enable us to dispose of the perversions and falsehoods it contains; and here its own prolixity saves it. If any one sentence or passage which it contains had been given to the world by the American Government by itself, we should have endeavored to expose its inaccuracies; but to controvert Mr. Polk's assertions is the thirteenth labor of Hercules—*uno avulso, non deficit alter*. We therefore leave the whole work standing as a monument of what a Democratic Chief Magistrate can dare to state to a democratic community in defence of an unjust and onerous war, caused by the folly and wickedness of his own Administration; and if such a thing exists in the transatlantic archives as a complete collection of the messages of American Presidents, those of Mr. Polk will not fail to convey to posterity a correct idea of his character, his veracity, and his statesmanship. The first causes of complaint given by the race of sheep to the race of wolves had occurred, as we are told in the fable, long before the birth of the unlucky lamb against whom these charges were preferred by his ravenous enemy. And so it appears that the offences of Mexico against the United States preceded and accompanied the dawn of her political existence. Mr. Polk is only the tardy avenger of wrongs which General Jackson ought to have resisted, and Mr. Van Buren to have punished. The causes of war were amply sufficient to justify it fifteen or twenty years ago, and, in the desperate [illegible]

We know not what value is attached to political religion or political honesty in the United States, but we confess we have seldom met with a more gross abuse of the one and violation of the other than Mr. Polk's solemn declaration that, "Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued by this Government, he has anxiously desired to cultivate and cherish friendship and commerce with every foreign Power." This is from a man who, in a two years' tenure of office, has brought his country to the verge of a frightful collision with the most powerful maritime nation of the earth, from which calamity the two nations were rescued solely by the wisdom of the British Ministers; whilst the only other State which shares with the American Union the territory of that continent has been plundered, invaded, and insulted by every outrage which overbearing power can inflict on a weaker and a less united people. Mr. Polk's performances are strangely at variance with his desires; and, if it be true that he is ardently attached to the policy of peace, he has signally failed in his exertions to realize it. Every line of this document attests the absurdity and falsehood of such pretences, which are an affront to the spirit of those who founded the American commonwealth, and to the common sense and discernment of mankind. It is the first time that the American people are called upon to thank "the gracious Giver of all good" for "the vast extension of their territorial limits" by a dishonest diplomacy and an aggressive war. It is the first time that the hollow phrases with which the conquerors and oppressors of foreign nations are wont to mask their policy and to palliate their crimes are used to swell the rhetoric of a President's message, and to pervert the judgment of the American people. The whole language of this message towards Mexico is that of insatiable tyranny and injustice. The effects of such enterprises as this war are already visible in lowering the whole tone of political morality in the United States. Five years ago the annexation of Texas was rejected and denounced by the most able and eloquent men in the nation as the basest of political crimes. At the present hour not only is that measure consummated and defended, but it is made the basis of further aggressions, and the pretext for more extravagant claims. The restraint of law, duty, and good faith being demolished, no further resistance can be offered to this career of injustice; and we learn, without amazement, that an extent of territory fully equal to that of the thirteen original members of the Union has already been added to its dominions, which it is proposed to hold by a competent military force until the definitive arrangements of the peace. This peace, however, Mr. Polk does not venture to promise, or even to predict. The sole chance on which he seems to rest his hopes of obtaining it is the return of Santa Anna to the country, which the American Government avows that it connived at, in the confident expectation that he would betray the Mexican people by accepting peace on the American terms. The publicity now given to these expectations is a sufficient proof that they have not been fulfilled; and Santa Anna is, if possible, to be discredited amongst his own countrymen.

The financial calculations of Mr. Polk and the reports of the Secretary at War and of the Navy disclose his real anticipation of protracted war, unless he be allowed to buy a peace which it is not easy to conquer. A loan of $23,000,000 is already announced, and an increase of taxation contemplated. The effects of the new tariff are yet unknown, as it has but just come into operation, but Mr. Polk firmly upholds the principles of a liberal commercial legislation, and in this respect he doubtless promotes the joint interests of the United States and of Great Britain. Yet, the tone in which he adverts to the great changes in the commercial policy of England is neither dignified nor generous. It is the narrow spirit of a vulgar democracy, carping at institutions only known to it by the misrepresentations of its own leaders, or seen through the medium of intense self-conceit; and we seek in vain in any part of this message for a sentiment or an argument which can give lustre to war, or justify the extension of territorial conquest, or place the Government of the United States on that lofty eminence to which it once aspired. They have conquered solitudes; they have expended millions, they have crushed the weak; they have chaffered and borrowed and bought and sold, and on these grounds alone Mr. Polk claims the support of his countrymen and the approval of the world.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF JANUARY 2.

The financial affairs of the United States are at this moment a subject both of speculative and of practical interest. We see there a great and kindred nation treading in our steps, *submitting to be taught by an authority* which it refused to obey, gradually establishing commercial intercourse and relations almost as close as those which bind the fellow subjects of one Crown, and, at the same time, through causes unfortunately common to all nations, falling into our own difficulties. That vaunted Republic, which claimed a peculiar and universal mission, and an almost theocratical rule, is fast becoming like all other nations. Territorial ambition, lust of power and thirst of revenge, which were wont to be the diseases of royalty, the old reproach of oligarchical classes, the presence of standing armies, and the origin of oppression, are found to affect their uncrowned majesties, the sovereign people. *Hoc fonte derivata clades.* Hence the ruinous undertakings of a useless and precarious war. Hence debt, hence taxation; hence that mutual jealousy which poverty will awaken even in the bosoms of the dearest friends.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF DECEMBER 15.

The last accounts from the theatre of war in North America are less completely devoid of interest than those which have preceded them, although they still further demonstrate the impracticability of decisive operations against an enemy who will neither resist nor yield. The loss of a Province like California, or the bombardment of a town like Tabasco, is of no more importance to Mexico than the separation of a limb from the body of one of the lower animals. The vital energy is so de-[illegible], and the nervous sympathy of the several members so [illegible], that the mutilation of a part is scarcely felt by the country; and, if Mexico were severed into as many States as she has Provinces, each of them would exhibit an equal pretence of political life, and an equal absence of that political union which constitutes the true force of a commonwealth or kingdom. In the mean time, whilst these abrasions of the extremities are inflicted on certain Mexican Provinces by the fleet, there is something inexpressibly grotesque in the manner in which Mr. President Polk has grappled with the *totum corpus imperii*, and seized the entire continent of North America, from [illegible] to the Rio Grande, with six or seven regiments of [illegible] and the Kentucky volunteers. That concentration of power which successful war has sometimes conferred on the Alexanders and Napoleons of the old world, is suddenly breathed into the President of the United States; he has already doubled the territories of the United States, and doubled also their expenditure, whilst he has diminished their revenue; and, after having set on foot an army, it only remains for him to find public servants in sufficient numbers to administer his conquests. In the grandiloquent language of the American contemporaries, we are informed, "That, in view of the answer of the Mexican Government or rulers to our pacific proposition, the President has concluded to establish and garrison posts *along our southern boundary*, from Tampico to a point on the Pacific, several degrees south of latitude 42; that he will appoint territorial governors, judges, and other ministerial officers; that the United States revenue laws will be extended over the new country; that people of all classes will be taught to read, and furnished with cheap goods; and *that large supplies of human happiness and virtue will be speedily introduced!*"

Large supplies of human happiness and virtue are, no doubt, commodities of exotic growth in the wilds of North America; but we must entertain some doubts of the quality of the article which is to be imported by war and consumed under an invasion. No exaggeration, however, can go much beyond the powers which the President has actually usurped. His orders to General Taylor were the commencement of hostilities, and he virtually declared war, not by the voice of Congress, but by the authority of his office. He has carried on the war in the same manner, without any reference to the limited grant of $10,000,000 made by the Representatives of the People; and one of the commanding officers reports in his despatches from the theatre of war, significantly enough, "Treasury notes are of no use here. The Mexicans will take nothing but gold and silver." Gold and silver have therefore been found, but by what means and for what purposes it will astonish our republican friends on the other side of the Atlantic to learn. Lastly, having made the war his own, by its origin and by his mode of conducting it, Mr. Polk lays claim to its whole results. With a few strokes of his pen he extends the North American Union into the heart of Mexico, and recognises the existence of territories, as dependant on the United States, which it will require an army to occupy, a colonial administration to govern, and a century to people. Meanwhile, the answer to these splendid schemes is, that Texas itself has not yet been relinquished by the Mexicans, that no progress has been made towards obtaining the treaty of peace which can alone render the possession of these conquered territories real and permanent; and that the American army, by which these wonders are to be accomplished, is still in a position of extreme difficulty, which presents more chances of hardships and of destruction than of victory and peace.

FROM THE LONDON DAILY NEWS.

President Polk's rapid experience in statesmanship is fully [illegible] to plead, not to menace; to sophisticate, not bluster. Instead of the slasher of the Southwest, he appears in the character of the lawyer of the Northeast; keen, plausible, insinuating; making out the best possible case with little regard for truth, but in no very offensive tone. The difference is owing, no doubt, to the circumstance that in his first message Mr. Polk was speaking *at* Europe, and appealing in the same moment to war passions at home, and to the mob which cherished them. He has now little to say to Europe or to England, which has allowed him, in a military and territorial sense, to have his own way. The war rabble have had enough of volunteering. Mr. Polk, therefore, has got a purely Yankee audience to address, and not a vulgar one either. He suits, in consequence, his tone and his logic to those on whom the carrying out of his measures depends, and he has doffed the robe of a conqueror for the purpose. The President, however, still addresses poor Mexico, much as the wolf addressed the lamb, with strange hypocrisy.

FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE.

Never fear the omission of an equivocal expression. No one knows the good things that you reject. This is a good rule in rhetoric, and one that both the lengthy and the brilliant should keep before them.

Even under his highest inspiration, and during the composition of his most patriotic periods, the American President must occasionally have wished himself liberty to be brief. He must also have wished that, in spite of that inherent love of one's own ideas which the rule we have quoted is levelled against, some of them might be repudiated. Little as his nationality allows him to imitate Britain, or little as his republicanism recognises the fashion of either princes or potentate, he may have thought, under the burden of presidential lengthiness, of the convenient brevity of a Queen's speech in the mother country. It is a great thing for a man with a bad case to find a custom that dispenses with the details of explanation. Pleasant things, too, are those generalities that carry you *pede sicco* over the dirty parts of a policy which you are ashamed of.

What, however, can a man do who must empty his breast before an audience that is nothing if not critical? To an audience that is paid for what it listens to, and takes credit for conscientiousness, for suffering its money's worth of longwindedness? To an audience that could talk upon the Oregon question almost as long as the English country-gentleman could debate about the corn laws? To an audience that has heard Webster on protection through the verbosity of a four-hour speech? And besides the quantity, they want specialities in the way of explanation. Half Congress, half hustings, the listeners to a President's message are disappointed in the sentences that contain neither claptrap nor a pledge.

This, then, is the way in which he speaks of his much-enduring country: "The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico almost ever since she became an independent Power, and the patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without a parallel in the history of modern civilized nations. There is reason to believe that, if these wrongs had been resented and resisted in the first instance, the present war would have been avoided. One outrage, however, permitted to pass with impunity, almost necessarily encouraged the perpetration of another, until at last Mexico seemed to attribute to weakness and indecision on our part a forbearance which was the offspring of magnanimity, and of a sincere desire to preserve friendly relations with a sister Republic."

And this he explains by an enumeration of private commercial grievances as old as the time of Gen. Jackson. These the said General lamented, and these Mr. Van Buren lamented after him. *Quorsum hæc tam putida tendunt?* Do they touch the fact that it was by an American invasion that the debatable land between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was first occupied, and that it was by American hypocrisy that a land of such a debatable character was dealt with, when it served the purposes of ambition, as if it were as American as Massachusetts?

But the war that is now waged has "not been waged with a view to conquest, but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico."

If so, what is the meaning of the following: "In the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, little if any further resistance is apprehended from the inhabitants to the temporary governments which have thus, from the necessity of the case, and according to the laws of war, been established. It may be proper to provide for the security of these important conquests by making an adequate appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifications, and defraying the expenses necessarily incident to the maintenance of our possession and authority over them."

Surely this is language that indicates the emptiness of the talk about indemnity.

The less effect that Mr. Polk's history, Mr. Polk's logic, and Mr. Polk's patriotism have upon his country, the more creditable it will be to his compatriots. To them, and to them alone, it is addressed. Half for the sake of the necessary supplies, half for the sake of his fractional chances of re-election, it suits the capacities and consciences of those who are ambitious of being justified, and lay themselves open to conviction.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday, February 2, 1847.

IN SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, showing returns of all the militia of the States and Territories, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, taken from the returns of said States and Territories.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

The following petitions and memorials were received and appropriately referred during yesterday and to-day:

By Mr. DAVIS: From citizens of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, asking the adoption of means to secure a prompt peace with Mexico.

By Mr. ATHERTON: From citizens of New Hampshire, asking the construction of a dry dock at Portsmouth, in that State.

[In presenting this memorial, Mr. A. took occasion to place before the Senate the advantages that would result from the erection of a dry dock in that position, and entered somewhat into detail in relation to the superiority of the harbor of Portsmouth.]

By Mr. SIMMONS: From Ezekiel Potter, asking compensation for services during the last with Great Britain.

Also, from female inhabitants of Pennsylvania, asking such modification of the laws as will abolish slavery in the United States.

By Mr. CILLEY: From ship-owners and other citizens of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the repeal of the pilot law of 1837.

Also, from citizens of Cheshire, New Hampshire, asking the adoption of measures for a speedy peace with Mexico.

By Mr. HANNEGAN: From citizens of Washington, asking that the bill which passed the House amending the charter of the city may be passed as it came from the House.

By Mr. DIX: From citizens of New York, asking that the Tonawanda tribe of Indians may be exempted from the treaty concluded between the United States and the Seneca Indians.

Messrs. BADGER, DAYTON, and others presented petitions in relation to indemnities for spoliations prior to 1800.

By Mr. BENTON: From citizens of Washington, asking that the bill which passed the House of Representatives to amend the charter of the city, may become a law.

By Mr. PEARCE: From Little & Brown, asking compensation for publishing the seventh and eighth volumes of the laws of the United States.

By Mr. ARCHER: From the coal owners and iron masters of Virginia, asking that the duty on foreign coal and iron may be increased.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. CASS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations: A bill for the relief of Robert M. Harrison, United States Consul at Jamaica.

By Mr. BREESE, from the Committee on Public Lands: A bill granting compensation to John Moore, accompanied by a report which was ordered to be printed.

Also, from the same committee, House bill authorizing the city of Dubuque, in Iowa, to enter certain islands between the landings of said city and the main channel of the Mississippi river.

Also, from the same committee, a bill declaring the consent of Congress to the sale of certain lands heretofore granted to the State of Michigan, with the salt springs thereon, without amendment.

By Mr. NILES, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads: A bill for the relief of Creed Taylor.

By Mr. ASHLEY, from the Committee on Pensions: House bill for the relief of Silas Chatfield, without amendment.

By Mr. [illegible] A bill for the relief of John Stockton, late a [illegible]

By Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee on Patents: A bill for the relief of the heirs of Jethro Wood.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON—

Ordered, That three thousand additional copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on commerce and navigation be printed.

On motion of Mr. DIX—

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate such information in the possession of the Executive Departments in relation to the importation of foreign criminals and paupers as he may deem consistent with the public interest so to communicate.

Mr. BAGBY submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, after this day, the Senate will meet at 11 o'clock.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. BENTON, came up for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to contract with Mr. Charles Preus for constructing a topographical map of the great central section of the Rocky Mountains, down to the edge of the great plains on the east, and to great salt lake on the west, and showing the head-waters of all the great rivers rising in that section of the Rocky Mountains, and flowing to the Pacific Ocean and to the Mississippi; to be compiled from the field-notes, journals, and sketches of Lieut. Col. Fremont and his assistant, Charles Preus, &c.

Mr. B. having explained the object somewhat at [illegible] resolution was adopted.

INCREASE OF DUTIES.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. NILES, came up for consideration:

Resolved, That to meet the expenses of the existing war with Mexico, to sustain the public credit, and to give efficiency to the operations of the Treasury, demand an addition to the revenue which may reasonably be expected from the existing laws of from five to ten millions of dollars per annum.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, such additional revenue may be raised from imports by increasing the rates of duties on importations now subject to duty, and a moderate duty on all or a part of the free list; that such additional duties, if judiciously imposed, will not be seriously burdensome to any portion of the people, but would be cheerfully borne by them in a time of war, that, in the judgment of the Senate, it is highly necessary that such additional revenues be raised during the continuance of the war, and that the same be pledged for the interest and the redemption of the principal of the loans which have been or may be authorized for the prosecution of the war in which the country is engaged.

Mr. SEVIER moved to lay the resolution on the table for the present, with a view to take up the bill to appropriate three millions of dollars.

Mr. NILES did not desire to press its consideration now, but would rather pass it over for the present than that it should be laid on the table.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

The joint resolution from the House of Representatives, giving the thanks of Congress to Major General Zachary Taylor, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their conduct in storming the city of Monterey, was read a second time; and, on motion of Mr. SEVIER, its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

THE WAR—THE THREE MILLION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SEVIER, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill making further appropriation to bring the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion. The bill reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That a sum of money, not exceeding three millions of dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in order to bring the existing war with Mexico to a speedy and honorable conclusion, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be.

Mr. SEVIER remarked that this bill had been introduced upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, and that the Committee on Foreign Relations, by whom it was reported, in preparing the bill, had resolved to follow the form in which other enactments of a similar character had been framed. One of those enactments to which he referred was passed in the year 1802, at the time of the acquisition of Louisiana; and another in 1806, when it was proposed to purchase Florida; a similar bill had also passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, the proposition having been first considered with closed doors, and afterwards reported in open session. The design of the committee was to follow those precedents, excluding all extraneous matter, and incorporating nothing that was calculated at all to excite sectional or party feeling, or to occasion debate. It was the opinion of the committee, and in this opinion he concurred, that all such matter would be ill-timed, and that its introduction could lead to no good result; and he intended, if it were moved, from any quarter, to put any thing of that sort into the bill, to oppose it. In looking over the proceedings of the last session he found that the Committee on Foreign Relations had reported two resolutions on the subject, the first of which declared that the course indicated by the President in his message received the approbation of the Senate.* This resolution was discussed for several days, and was at length voted on and was sanctioned by every Senator on both sides of the Senate, with the exception of two, the Senator from Texas, (Mr. Rusk,) and the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Atchison.) The second resolution was that, in the opinion of the Senate, it was expedient to place two millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, to be used at his discretion, for the purpose of concluding a peace with Mexico. This was agreed to, and the Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to report to the Senate, in open session, a bill to that effect. Various propositions to amend the bill were made, and the discussion upon it consumed two days. The bill was ultimately passed by a vote of 33 to 19. This proposition having been thus discussed and deliberately voted on, he would consider it a waste of time to go at any length into the matter now, and in regard to the form of the measure. Unless gentlemen had changed their opinions since that time, there could be no great variety of opinion in any part of this chamber. The object of this bill, as appears upon its face, was to make peace with Mexico, and, in urging its passage, he should abstain from the expression of any opinions regarding the origin of the Mexican war, for his object was to excite no party feelings upon any side on a question of this sort. He took it for granted they were all in favor of peace, if it could be obtained upon proper terms; and it was proper that he should say that he did not see how peace could be brought about unless one or other of the belligerent parties made an advance towards obtaining it. It was true they had already made an advance towards that object, by sending a message to treat with the Government of Mexico, and had kept our army out of the country which was claimed by us for a considerable time before the commencement of this war, for the express purpose of securing peace by showing a forbearance and a disposition to avoid a hostile collision.

In making peace, of course the United States would expect to receive indemnity, to some extent at least, for the expenses of the war, and they would expect also the payment of the claims held by our citizens against the Republic of Mexico, and this indemnity was expected in the shape of territory. He was not authorized to state precisely what territory this Government would require, but he supposed that no Senator would think that they ought to get less than New Mexico and Upper California. He did not suppose that a treaty of peace with less than this would ever pass that body. However, they would be better prepared when a treaty was proposed to determine as to the quantity. Having stated then, in a few words, the object of the bill and its form, the next question that arose was, whether it was proper that they should effect their purpose upon these terms? In regard to that he would say, that, in coming to the conclusion they had, the committee were governed to a great extent by the recommendation of the President, who had communicated to them official correspondence which he had in his possession, and, after examining that correspondence, they had come to the conclusion that peace could be made upon those terms with Mexico. He believed that Mexico, a large part of it, at all events, a large majority of the people, would be glad to make peace.

This opinion he derived from an examination of the correspondence which the President had communicated to them. It would not be expected, however, that the President, or any body else, would be required to give the names of those who imparted this information, for it would be a breach of confidence to do so. It would be sufficient, therefore, for him to say that in looking over this correspondence, coming from the quarter it did, he thought the probability was, that if this bill should pass, peace, upon such terms as he had named, would be effected. They were engaged in an expensive war—a war attended by a great sacrifice of life, and one which exhausted the means of the Government; and, if peace could be made upon those terms, he thought there ought to be no hesitation about making it. But it might be asked, could a lasting peace be made under the circumstances in which Mexico was placed, divided as that country was into various ramifications of party, factions existing every where, an unstable Government, and with no one party sufficiently strong to make peace? The intelligence possessed by the President gave them reason to believe that, [illegible] willing to cede that portion of their country which he had named. [illegible] to avoid every thing that might produce discussion or party excitement, he had endeavored, in as few words as possible, to define the object of this measure, and to hold out to the Senate the prospect of procuring a peace. Our arms had triumphed every where. We had got possession of a large part of their territory, we had got possession of some of their seaports, and held others blockaded. We were powerful, and in a condition to force contributions, and every one in Mexico, or at least the greater number, were desirous of concluding a peace. He hoped, therefore, the Senate would concur with him in the view which he had expressed, and adopt the measure which the President had recommended. If it should be proposed to discuss the question more fully in regard to this war, he would be prepared to go into the discussion as fully as gentlemen desired; but, at present, he would respectfully ask the Senate to let this bill pass, for he thought it was becoming on the part of this country, as being the most powerful, and as our arms had triumphed thus far, to make the first advances towards concluding a peace, and putting an end to this destructive war. He thought that a proper regard for the opinions of the world required that they should make peace, and that their demands upon Mexico should be moderate in any treaty that might be made with that Republic.

Mr. MILLER said that this bill came to them, it appeared, as almost every bill relating to the Mexican war did, at the President's recommendation. The object of the bill, it was said, was to make peace, and to make that peace upon the grounds recommended by the President of the United States, the preliminary step to which was the placing in his hands three millions of dollars. If he thought that an end could be put to this unfortunate war by passing this bill, and placing three millions of dollars in the hands of the President, he would willingly vote for it; but he must be permitted to say that he did not see how the placing of this money in the hands of the President could restore to this country an honorable and permanent peace. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who, it was to be presumed, was well informed in relation to this matter, had stated his belief that peace could be obtained upon certain terms, and he had thought proper to give to the Senate and the country the terms upon which that peace could be made. He understood the chairman of the committee to say that peace might be made, or at least that the President of the United States would consent on his part to conclude this war, if Mexico would consent to cede to the United States the whole of New Mexico and the whole of Upper California.

They had now for the first time, from an official source, the information which the country had long desired to obtain, viz. to what extent, and for what purpose, this war was to be further prosecuted. They were now told that it was for the purpose of acquiring, by force of arms, or what he considered to be the same thing, driving Mexico by force of arms, or the people of Mexico, to consent to surrender to the United States New Mexico and California. This war, then, according to the information which they had now received, was converted into a war of conquest. This fact was now avowed before the American people. It mattered not that these territories were to be ceded to us under the form and sanction of a treaty, for they all knew that such treaty, if made, was to be forced upon Mexico by means of the prosecution of this war. He intended, without authority, on this occasion to trespass upon the time of the Senate, for the purpose of expressing his views in relation to this war, and in relation to the causes which led to it, and the manner in which it had been prosecuted, and to suggest to the Senate a few humble considerations in regard to what he conceived to be the best mode of putting an end to it. They were called upon day by day to vote men and money for the purpose of sustaining this war, and having on many occasions given his vote for these purposes, he felt it due to himself, and to the State which he had the honor in part to represent, to express those views now, clearly and openly, to the Senate. He knew that the demands for the prosecution of this war were great, that immense means were required, both in men and in money, to sustain it; that the lives as well as the property of our citizens were to be sacrificed, to a great extent, in carrying it on, and

* The following are the resolutions referred to by Mr. Sevier, and which were originated with a view to meet the suggestions contained in the President's confidential message to the Senate of last summer.

1. *Resolved*, That the Senate entertain a strong desire that the existing war with Mexico should be terminated by a treaty of peace, just and honorable to both nations; and that the President be advised to adopt all proper measures for the attainment of that object.

2. *Resolved, further*, That the Senate deem it advisable that Congress should appropriate a sum of money to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, and to be used by him in the event that such treaty should call for the expenditure of the money so appropriated, or any part thereof.

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whether the war could be justified before God and man or not, it was a war now existing, and a war which he felt bound, as long as it did exist, to assist in providing for, in order to support the success of our arms and the honor of the country. But he would candidly say, that if the [illegible] could be put to the war in an honorable manner, by withholding the appropriations for it, he would withhold his vote from any supplies of men and money for the purpose of prosecuting the war any longer. But he felt that the war was no longer under the control of the Senate. Commenced, as he believed it was, either by design or by a blunder, it had gone on step by step, connecting itself with the legislation of the country, winding itself about them in defiance of the terms of the constitution, until it had bound the country in every form of legislation to its support. This little war, commenced, whether by the act of Mexico or of the President of the United States he would not stop to inquire, had been growing larger and larger as time had elapsed; and, as the army had advanced into the Mexican territory, the enemy had fallen before it; but every victory that we had gained seemed to add strength to our adversaries. At the commencement of the war, to all human appearance, Mexico, divided in her councils, distracted in her domestic affairs, apparently without the means of supporting the war, seemed to lie before us, like a man before the lion, leaving us nothing to do but to put forth our power and destroy the devoted victim. But it appeared that every wound we inflicted imparted renewed strength to the victim. Every victory that we gained, whilst it lessened the number and strength of our army, seemed to rally the citizens of Mexico; and, like the blood shed in defence of homes and firesides, every citizen of Mexico stricken down brought together a thousand freemen for the purpose of avenging his blood. The road to the city of Mexico—to the "halls of the Montezumas"—seemed to grow longer and longer, and the revels which many gentlemen anticipated at the close of this war in the "halls of the Montezumas" had been preceded by many a carnival of blood. The peace which it was thought we could conquer by one or two battles seemed to fly before us like an *ignis fatuus*, and at this moment it was as far distant as it was when the army marched from the Nueces to the Rio Grande. But the war was no longer under the control of politicians. It had assumed an aspect and an importance before the country which was calculated to rouse all the feelings of the people towards it. It was now evident that it was to be a protracted and expensive war. It was now evident from what they saw that all the energies, both moral and physical, of this country, were to be called into requisition for the purpose of putting an end to it. It became evident that if this war was to be continued another year, it would require all the pecuniary means which this country could command to sustain it. This war, it appeared, was to be carried on with vigor, and under the most extensive and expanded plan of operations. They had lately increased the army to the extent of 10,000 men, making in all 27,000 regular troops, and these troops, under the existing plan of operations, were to be employed at widely separated points of attack. A part of the army of the United States was now passing, or had just passed, around Cape Horn, for the purpose of taking possession of California. A war carried on in this manner, it was perfectly evident, would require an expenditure of money the amount of which no man could estimate. And this enormous expenditure must fall upon the people of this country. As one instance in regard to the difficulty and expense attending a war of this kind, he referred them to the fact that although the army under Gen. Taylor was directed to take up its position on the Rio Grande some twelve months since, yet the means of transportation, the wagons necessary for conveying its provisions, did not reach him until the 2d of November last. His purpose in alluding to this fact was to show the difficulty of carrying on this war at a distance of 3,000 miles, and that no one could tell the extent of the burden that would fall upon the people of this country in consequence of the prosecution of the war.

What had the war already cost? He had heard it estimated at not much short of a hundred millions. No man could estimate the expense accurately; but, from what he had heard and seen, his impression was, that it would not vary much from that sum; if any thing it would be above it. They had already appropriated, in May last, ten millions of dollars; in June about eleven millions; and in August, by a supplemental bill, an appropriation was made of two millions. They had attempted to raise by loan, under a bill of last session, ten millions, and they had taken the twelve millions surplus that was in the Treasury, and they had at this session passed another bill authorizing a loan of twenty-three millions, making about fifty millions of dollars already applied to this war. It was said by gentlemen who had examined this subject, that the appropriations of this session would amount to at least fifty millions, he thought he might safely say, therefore, that this war would cost the Government the first year about one hundred millions of dollars. And they were told the other day that the war had but just commenced; if so, no man could tell the immense burdens which it would cast upon the country except those who come after us, and who would be obliged to bear them. It appeared to him that it must have occurred to the Senate to inquire, for he knew the question had been asked frequently by the country, how were these immense war expenses to be met? And here he had a word to say to the conductors of this war, that it was an easy thing to get a country into a war, and it was an easy thing, amidst the excitement which generally attended a war, to obtain appropriations for the purpose of sustaining the war. It required no great exer[illegible] men and money for that purpose.

The question [illegible] and it was a question which must strike the executive of any country engaged in war, how are the means to be raised for carrying it on? The great means for carrying on a war consisted in supplies of men and money, and the disposition of the American people was such that it was an easy matter to obtain men; but the great question was, how to obtain the money necessary to sustain the war? An important question for them to determine was, whether they would raise the means at once, whether they would call upon the people by means of taxes to sustain the war, or whether they would put off the evil day, and leave this work to be done by those who came after them. Would they meet the question at once, and call upon the people to surrender their property, or would they blink the question, and throw the responsibility upon those who succeeded them? An Executive who had full confidence in the correctness of the course he had taken—an Executive who felt that the war he was engaged in had the approbation of the people of the country; who felt that he was sustaining the honor and the rights of the country; that he had been compelled to go into a war which the honor and the rights of the country forbade him to avoid—a President who felt this, would meet his responsibility at once; he would say to the people, if this war is to be sustained, I not only want soldiers and volunteers, but I want money, and, to raise money, I must recommend to Congress that they levy a tax so as to call that money forth from the private property of the people.

Such was the course of the conductors of the Government in the last war. They met the question openly and fairly. So soon as war was declared, it was accompanied with an increase of taxes; the amount of taxes was doubled at once. But this Administration had not taken that course, it had satisfied itself with making war and with asking for men and money, but it has not dared to ask Congress to tax the people for the purpose of sustaining the war. Bold this Administration had been, and reckless as he conceived, and clamorous its friends had been for a vigorous prosecution of the war; but when they came to ask for money, without which no war could be prosecuted with vigor, they were not prepared to meet the responsibility of imposing taxes for the purpose of providing the ways and means for carrying on the war. The democracy of the country was not to be taxed for this war. They were going to conquer all Mexico; they had splendid schemes of conquest, they had an army extending from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico, but not a dollar to be raised by taxes to support that army. The democracy must drink its tea and sip its coffee free from taxes, and the war was to take care of itself, to pay its own expenses. They were to gather their taxes in Mexico; Mexico was to be conquered, and the people of Mexico were to be made to pay for their subjugation. They were to yield contributions in the first instance to support the army upon its march, and after being subjugated Mexico was to be despoiled of her territories of New Mexico and California. That was the scheme that was contemplated; that was the manner in which this war was to be carried on. But what he had to complain of was, that in time of war the whole system of finance adopted by the Government was such as was calculated only for a time of peace. There had been no change made at all in the system of finance for the purpose of meeting the expenses of this war, and he would undertake to say that no system of finance such as the party now in power had adopted, and under which they expected this war to be carried through, was ever before relied upon by any country in a state of war. What was that system? A system of low duties, adjusted, as they were told by the President who recommended the measure, to meet the wants of an economical administration of the Government in a time of peace. A reduction of duties was recommended for purposes of revenue it was said, but that was an afterthought; that was one of the measures determined on by this Administration at the commencement of this war. A system of free trade was recommended; a system intended, if for any good purpose at all, for a time of peace.

Another of the favorite projects of this Administration was the Subtreasury and a hard-money currency. These were the measures proposed by this Administration, and under which they expected to carry on this war; measures which, in his humble opinion, would not sustain the Government in time of peace; measures which even the friends of the Administration did not pretend were calculated to sustain the Government in time of war. And yet, with this system of finance, this Government was to carry on this war of foreign conquest, this foreign war at a distance of three thousand miles. It must be apparent to all that a war of this kind, carried on at a distance from the seat of Government, must be a most expensive war. But he would undertake to say that there was no Government on the face of the earth but could carry on a foreign war with less expense to itself than the United States. We were not prepared for a war of this kind. Monarchies, having their standing armies constantly in the field, could carry on a foreign war without disturbing the great interests of the people at home. They had every thing prepared; they had munitions of war; they had men and money—every thing that was requisite, whilst we were comparatively destitute of all such means.

They had been taunted on that side of the chamber with failing to lend a hearty support to the war: with an unwillingness to assist in carrying it on vigorously. But he thought they had manifested, without regard to the cause of the war or its necessity, a disposition to sustain the honor and credit of the country. They had voted for all the bills of the Administration. They had given them all that had been asked for, leaving the war under the peculiar charge of the Administration; and now they had a right, and with more justice, to turn about and say to this Administration, You have neglected to prepare the country for a vigorous prosecution of this war; instead of calling upon the people of this country to pledge their property to sustain the war, you have gone upon credit; you have relied upon borrowing; you have attempted to push your credit to the utmost extreme, and in the very first year of the war your chief officer of finance, with all his ingenuity, is at his wit's end as to how he shall raise money. You preferred your own political theories which you were preparing for the last fifteen years for a time of peace, and you will not now give them up in a time of war; you will not give up your Subtreasury, though every iron chest in it holds nothing but your promises to pay; you will not levy a tax for fear it will disturb your prettily contrived schemes; you adhere to party measures notwithstanding the emergency which calls upon you to lay aside party feelings. In time of war there should be no party. And inasmuch as it was attempted not only there but elsewhere, to throw imputations on those who were opposed to their party measures, of a want of disposition to sustain the country in time of war, he threw the charge back upon those who originated the war, that they had not performed their duty to the country in preparing the finances of the country to meet the emergency.

He had a word to say in regard to the manner in which this war had been managed. He did not agree with gentlemen here that the Executive, upon his own responsibility, should plan a campaign; but it was evident that such had been the course followed in this case. The first campaign against Mexico had been planned and controlled entirely by the Executive. The grand scheme, in a military point of view, had been to "conquer a peace," as it was called, and, to do this, they had invaded Mexico with our army, as the waters surround the continent. They had divided our little army into three or four distinct divisions; one stationed upon the Rio Grande; another penetrating Mexico, a third at Santa Fe, and a fourth sent around Cape Horn, to take possession of California. The fleet of the United States had got possession of the Gulf of Mexico, and a squadron was sent into the Pacific ocean. Thus the Republic of Mexico was completely surrounded by their army and their naval forces. Now it was said that they wanted to "conquer a peace," and that the proper place in which to dictate that peace was in the "halls of the Montezumas"—in the city of Mexico; and yet every division of their army was stationed at extreme points, in remote provinces, in provinces of comparatively small population; they had been sent from point to point, as far as they could get, at as remote a distance as possible from the central point to which their operations must be directed if they would conquer a peace. They were sent to those points where they could conquer nothing save the wilderness and the barren country. Their navy had been sent into the Gulf. For what purpose? To contend with the storms which prevail there? Mexico had no fleet, no naval force for them to encounter. This had been the plan of their campaign; and yet they complained because they had not accomplished more. This was the kind of plan for investing Mexico; though the idea of the President was that a blow must be struck at the heart of the country, their army was kept a thousand miles from the spot where the blow was to be struck. But they were to concentrate in the city of Mexico, and there a peace was to be conquered. Sir, (said Mr. M.) if the object be peace; if the object of the campaign has been to conquer a speedy peace, you have taken directly the opposite course from that which you should have taken to accomplish it. But if your object be to dismember Mexico of her provinces, and not peace, then the course you have taken to accomplish your purpose has been wisely planned.

Sir, there have been many schemes proposed. We hear them daily—you hardly meet a man of military pretensions in the street who has not his plan devised for carrying on this war. Now, if the object be, as has been heretofore represented, to obtain peace—if you are seeking for nothing else, then I agree with gentlemen who say that you should have concentrated your forces and marched directly upon the city of Mexico; there struck a decided blow, and then said to the Government of that Republic, now we are prepared to make peace with you by settling the two causes of quarrel—the boundary line of Texas and the indemnity to our citizens. Sir, if this had been the object, you would have had peace long ago. But, instead of this, you have sent your army around Cape Horn; you have employed yourself in annexing to the United States Mexican territory and establishing forms of civil Government, and publishing to all the world and to Mexico that your object is to despoil her of her territory. But you say that your object is to conquer a peace. In what manner to conquer a peace? By striking a blow that will make Mexico sue for peace? That has not been your course of conduct.

The President asked last year for two millions of dollars, and whether peace has not been concluded because he did not [illegible] the Committee on [illegible] But what does the [illegible] purpose of making peace, that there is a party in Mexico now willing to make peace, and that they dare not do so unless this three millions of dollars is placed in the hands of the President to sustain that party in Mexico in making peace with us. Sir, I will have nothing to do with such a scheme as this. I believe it will amount to nothing, and that, if the three millions are given, instead of procuring us a peace, it will go into the pocket of some traitor in Mexico, some traitor to his own Government; that we shall lose our money, and with it the honor of this country. Sir, it looks very much as if the two millions had been wanted for the purpose of getting Santa Anna into the country, and that the three millions are now required to get him out.

He was sorry to trespass upon the time of the Senate, and he would not detain them much longer. He did not allude to these things for the purpose of finding fault with what had been done, but because, by alluding to them, he accomplished what he desired, which was to bring the Senate to a consideration of the causes of this war, in order to see whether they could not bring it to an end by an honest and speedy adjustment of the causes of quarrel which existed between the two countries.

He would therefore refer for a few moments to the causes of the war, and, in doing this, he would direct the attention of the Senate to what the President himself had said in regard to the difficulties, and the only difficulties, which existed between the Republic of Mexico and the United States at the time th[illegible] commenced. In his message of December, 1845, the Pr[illegible] to the country a detailed account of the differe[illegible] existed between the two countries. There were but two subjects of difficulty; one was in regard to the boundary of Texas, arising out of the act of annexation, and the other was the unredressed injuries which Mexico had inflicted upon the property of citizens of the United States for which the payment of indemnity was demanded. These were the only existing causes of difference.

[Mr. M. here quoted from the message of the President.]

It was most unfortunate, he continued, that sister Republics should go to war for causes such as these. War should have been prevented, and it would have been, if there had been proper prudence and foresight on the part of those to whom the administration of the Government belonged.

He would put this question to the Senate, and, through the Senate, to the Executive, Are you willing to make peace by a settlement of the causes which led to the war? He believed that, if it had been fully understood when Mr. Slidell went to Mexico, that it was the desire of this Government to settle those two questions, the boundary and the indemnities, it would have been done; and if it was the purpose of the Government that they should be settled now, it might be done. But, if the President was not prepared to do this, what was it that he wanted? Let the world understand, let the people of this country understand, what the object and intention of the Government was. He did not know what that object could be, unless it were the conquest of some of the Mexican provinces. If his object was merely to punish an adversary, the spirit of the age would not justify him in his course. This war had been made without the consent of Congress—by a mistake of the President. It had never been a war *de jure*, though it was *de facto*. He believed it might be ended if the Senate would by resolution advise the President that the differences between this country and Mexico should be settled by an adjustment of the original causes of the war. It might be readily settled if the President would say at once that his object was not conquest, but that he was willing to make peace by an adjustment of the question of boundary and upon payment of the indemnities.

Mr. M. having concluded his remarks—

Mr. MANGUM said he hoped the question would not be pressed upon this bill at present. He would prefer that it should be postponed for a day or two, in order that they might be the better prepared to vote upon it.

Mr. CHALMERS proposed an Executive session.

Mr. SEVIER said that he had no intention to press the matter unreasonably, but he desired that a vote should be taken at an early day. He had no wish to prevent debate, and, if gentlemen desired further time to debate the bill, he hoped they would do so at once, so as not to procrastinate the matter unnecessarily.

Mr. MANGUM said there was no desire on his part to produce any unreasonable delay; but it was an important question, and they had been engaged for the last two or three weeks with important measures which had occupied their attention exclusively; and not imagining that this bill would be precipitated upon them, they were not prepared satisfactorily to determine the important questions which it involved. He hoped it would be passed by for the present.

Mr. SEVIER resisted the postponement. He feared, if it were postponed, it would share the fate of the bill of last session, and be spoken to death.

Mr. MANGUM said he did not know absolutely what the intention of other Senators might be in regard to debating the subject. He had no such purpose, and he thought that those with whom he acted had no disposition to defer the matter or postpone it unreasonably. They had manifested a disposition to aid the President in every possible way in the prosecution of this war, in order to obtain a speedy and honorable peace. But they wanted some time to consider of this subject, though it was not entirely new. It had been brought before the Senate at the last session, but under a very different aspect.

The object of the President now seemed to be pretty clearly intimated to be the purchase of California and New Mexico. If this were so, he would only say, for one, that, under that aspect, it presented a vastly momentous question. He was unwilling to see Mexico dismembered. He was unwilling to acquire, at the edge of the sword, or the point of the bayonet, a single square inch of territory, though he was disposed to acquire, if practicable, those water facilities which would be of immense advantage to this country. But as to a forcible spoliation of the territory of California, or any other, at the edge of the sword, it was distasteful to him. He was altogether averse to it. The change of phase which this matter had assumed rendered it incomparably of more importance than the proposition of last year; and he was indisposed, therefore, to give a vote which might foreclose him hereafter (the views of the Administration not having been clearly indicated until to-day) from taking such a course as his more matured judgment might dictate.

Mr. BERRIEN moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Thursday next; and, after a few remarks by Messrs. BERRIEN and SEVIER on the question of postponement, the yeas and nays were taken, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Atchison, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Chalmers, Cilley, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Rusk, Simmons, Upham, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yulee—[illegible].

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cass, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney—16.

Mr. BERRIEN then gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment, which was read as follows, and ordered to be printed:

"*Provided, always*, And it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of Congress in making this appropriation, that the war with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted by this Government with any view to the dismemberment of that Republic, or to the acquisition by conquest of any portion of her territory; that this Government ever desires to maintain and preserve peaceful and friendly relations with all nations; and particularly with the neighboring Republic of Mexico, will always be ready to enter into negotiations, with a view to terminate the present unhappy conflict on terms which shall secure the just rights and preserve inviolate the national honor of the United States and of Mexico; that it is especially desirable, in order to maintain and preserve those amicable relations which ought always to exist between neighboring Republics, that the boundary of the State of Texas should be definitively settled, and that provision be made by the Republic of Mexico for the prompt and equitable settlement of the just claims of our citizens on that Republic."

Mr. BADGER then moved that the message of the President of Friday last, relating to the same subject, should also be printed, which was agreed to.

Mr. BREESE moved to postpone the prior orders, with a view to take up the bill to establish a land office in the State of Michigan and Territory of Wisconsin; which motion having been agreed to, the bill was considered in Committee of the Whole; and, after having been explained and amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and, by unanimous consent, was subsequently read a third time and passed.

The bill from the House of Representatives, to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and the bill for the reduction of the costs and expenses of proceedings in admiralty against ships and vessels, were severally read a first and second time and appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. BADGER, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, after a short time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced, as the question first in order, the motion of Mr. McDOWELL, of Ohio, to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a joint resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on the Library to contract with Mr. Powell for a picture for the vacant panel in the Rotundo.

Mr. GEORGE S. HOUSTON moved a correction of the Journal of yesterday. He stated that his name was not recorded on the vote to postpone the special order, (the 3,000,000 bill.) Mr. H. said he voted to postpone.

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, moved that the Journal of yesterday be so amended as to show that he called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution offered by him, and that they were refused.

The SPEAKER said that such an entry on the Journal was not usual, and that the Journal could not be so amended.

Mr McDOWELL, of Virginia, yesterday asked a correction of the Journal to be made, and said that he was recorded as having voted, on Saturday last, *against* a motion to lay the resolutions of the member from Tennessee (Mr. COCKE) on the table. He voted, on the contrary, in the *affirmative*, and desired to be so recorded.

[illegible] Commerce, to which had been referred the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers, reported an amendatory bill. Read and committed.

Mr. THOS. B. KING, by leave, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to grant certain privileges to the yachts belonging to the members of the New York Yacht Club; and moved that the bill be now put upon its passage, but,

On motion of Mr. HOPKINS, it was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

COAL AND IRON.

Mr. SEDDON, by leave, presented the memorial of coal owners and iron masters of Virginia, asking that the duty on foreign coal and iron under the present tariff may be increased to the same rate levied on those articles by the tariff of 1842. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The question was then put on suspending the rules to enable Mr. JOS. J. McDOWELL to offer his joint resolution, and decided in the negative.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. McKAY, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. HAMLIN in the chair.)

On motion of Mr. HUNGERFORD, the committee proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending 30th June, 1848.

The bill having been read—

Mr. JOS. R. INGERSOLL moved to add to the bill the following: "For a board of visiters, $2,000."

Mr. I. made a few remarks showing the propriety of the amendment, stating that in the estimates from the Department this item was included.

The question was then taken, and the amendment disagreed to.

Mr INGERSOLL moved to amend the last item of the bill by increasing the amount from $20,000 to $26,000.

Mr. I stated that this amendment corresponded with the estimate laid before the committee by the Department, but the committee had reduced the amount $8,000.

Mr. HUNGERFORD made some remarks in reply to Mr. INGERSOLL.

The question on the amendment was then put, and the amendment disagreed to.

No further amendment being offered to the bill, it was laid aside.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr McKAY, the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1848, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved to amend the bill by striking out the 28th and 29th lines, viz: "For compensation of the President of the United States, $25,000."

Mr. WENTWORTH made a speech, which seemed to have unusual interest for both sides of the House, in which he complained vehemently that he was to be read out of the Democratic party because he would not vote for a tax on tea and coffee; and yet to oppose it had once been a test of Democracy, and to advocate it was cast on the Whigs as one of the strongest proofs of ultra Federalism. He quoted Mr. Walker, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Clifford, Mr. C. Johnson, and Mr. Polk, as all having taken this ground. He adverted to the tax having been stricken out of the bill at the last session on motion of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means himself, and complained that a trick was attempted to be played on those who had voted for the bill, because of that movement, by reinserting the tax at the present session. The tax would cause his State to pay more than they would had the tariff of 1842 been continued in force. He went for taxation to pay the State debts, but never would consent that the General Government should tax his old women and old maids for their tea and coffee, while it refused to tax the rich men on their gold and silver ware, their watches, pleasure carriages, &c. The Secretary himself had told Congress that the tax would be useless unless laid before the 1st of January. That day is now past. The lobbies and galleries were full of men urging the tax, and why? Because they had stores full of tea and coffee, and the moment the tax was laid prices would go up, and they would make their fortunes. If the Government could not stand this war without resorting to such a tax on the comforts of the poor, what should we have done had the President stuck to 54° 40′ in our controversy with Great Britain? It had been taken off till the Oregon and Texas questions were settled; but now it was the new fashioned Democracy to put it on again, and whoever opposed this must be read out of the Democratic party. We had a Southern President, a Southern chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and a Southern Organ, and they and all the South were for the tax, because it pressed unequally on the North. They were helped by the Whigs, and then out came the Organ, and was in exultation that there had been a majority of only four against it. So it seemed that all the Whigs were gone over to the Administration. Mr. W. would not, however, abuse the Whigs, because he meant to make a good use of them yet. He meant to use them to drive up the Democrats to the yeas and nays on the three million loan bill, with the Wilmot proviso tacked to it. The motto was then to be "no dodging," and so he hoped the Southern Democrats would in like manner drive up the Whigs to the yeas and nays.

Mr. SEABORN JONES here asked Mr. W. if he had voted for the yeas and nays on the tariff bill.

Mr. WENTWORTH said he had not, because his son (all the child he had) was dead, and he went home. Gentlemen might make all out of that which they thought they were able.

Mr. W. denied that his course was actuated by resentment for the Executive veto of the river and harbor bill. He had been accused by some Democrats of going over to the Whigs because he could not go for the tea and coffee tax. But when he lost one of the points of the Democratic creed, he did but cling the more closely to those which were left. Those who made the charge knew it to be false. Let him that was without spot in opposing Democratic measures cast the first stone. How many had gone for 54° 40′ supposing it to be Democratic; yet they found that the true Democracy was 49°. [Roars from the Whigs.] Let them hold their peace. Let the whole delegation from Pennsylvania be quiet, for they had all gone against the tariff of 1846. Let those who had voted for the French spoliation bill hold their peace in like manner—so most all who voted against the lieutenant general—all who voted for volunteers in preference to regulars. Let those men show they were without spot before they assumed to read him out of the Democratic party. That House and the people whom it represented, had as good a right and better to dictate what should be the Democratic creed than the President or the Senate, for the people made the President.

Mr. W. gave several hard hits at a late speech of Mr. WICK, and then concluded by defining his position. If it was found that this Government could not be carried on by the slaveholding interest in this country, he begged Southern gentlemen to stand aside for awhile and see if no man from the free States could manage it; and if the North failed as the South had done, then perhaps, sooner than see the Government quite lost, he might consent to tax the old women and children of his constituents. [Roars.] By "old children," he meant certain single ladies who were a good deal advanced in years. [Much laughter.]

He was followed by Mr. A. JOHNSON, who, though differing in some respects from Mr. WENTWORTH, went with him against taxing tea and coffee, and in favor of taxing gold and silver ware, watches, pleasure carriages, stocks, and various other articles owned by the rich. All these should be tried before coming down to the daily food of the laboring poor.

Mr. DELANO went into a very fervid speech in opposition to the war, expressing his hopes, in the outset, that when the day of trial should come on the Wilmot proviso, all who were against taxing tea and coffee would be found voting for that proviso; but he feared that many of its professed advocates would prove like the froward urchin who said to his mother, "The more you call me, the more I won't come."

Mr. D. professed himself ready to go for his country, and only anxious as to the best mode of doing so. He was satisfied that voting to drive on this war was not the way. And then he went on to justify, by the example of the Whigs in the British Parliament, in our own Revolution, the policy of compelling an unjust war to cease by withholding supplies. That this involved in England a change of Administration was no reason why it formed no precedent for us. Though the country could not at pleasure change its Administration as the King could, yet the Administration, though in for a stated time, might be compelled to take a new tack. Was Congress bound to let the rascals run because they were in for four years? By no means. The power to withhold supplies was the safety of the country. He then briefly inquired into the causes and origin of the war, replying, by the way, to the speech of Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. He next proceeded to discuss the object of the war, which he argued to be the acquisition of Mexican territory, under which head of his speech he examined the orders to Commodore Stockton, &c., and thence he passed to the consequences of the war, its evil example to succeeding Presidents, its effect in cultivating a national thirst for territory; and, lastly, its dividing the Union on the character and condition of the conquered territory, when admitted into the Union. Here Mr. D. became much excited on the topic of the proviso; threatened graves, already dug at home, and out of which there would be no resurrection, to the Northern men who should vote against it. He greatly feared there was no honest purpose to carry it. He lauded the consistency and resolution of Southern representatives, and called on those from the North to imitate the example. Yet, however the present representatives of the North might be induced to act, their constituents at home were fixed as the immovable mountains. He dared Southern men to add this territory; if they did, the North would surround them by a cordon of free States, and light the fires of liberty all around them till the chains which bound their slaves should melt and fall asunder. [Great sensation on the Democratic side of the House.]

Mr. ATKINSON called on Mr DELANO to repeat his words.

[illegible] as we don't hold dear. He loved this Union, but he would see it shattered into ten thousand pieces before slavery should be extended one foot by his instrumentality, &c. He concluded by maintaining that, although this war was continued professedly for glory, there was no glory in it. Be it his glory to do all he could to arrest its progress, and prevent the plains of Mexico from being strewed with the bones of our best citizens. If for this his patriotism must be doubted, he could not help it. He must do right, and commit himself and the issue to God.

Mr. WICK next obtained the floor, and went at length into a reply to Mr. WENTWORTH.

After drawing a broad distinction between principles of Democracy, which were unchangeable, and measures adopted as expedient by the Democratic party, which might vary with circumstances, he went on to say that it was news to him that any were attempted to be read out of the Democratic party. He had heard that some gentlemen, if they persisted in their course, might, very possibly, in time, read themselves out. As yet, he held his friend from Illinois just a *little* better than a Whig. [A laugh.]

As to the speeches he had quoted to show that leading Democrats had once opposed a tax on tea and coffee, there was nothing new in that. The gentleman admitted his own constituency were stupid, but did he think the House were to be humbugged by such references as these? Since the time these speeches were made the circumstances of the country had changed.

Mr. W. had no fears at home on this subject. And where he found ultraisms, not founded in principle, existing in the district of any member of Congress, he always suspected them to have been cherished, if not created, by himself. Nothing was easier than to get up opposition to taxation among the most honest people in the world. These deceptions might last for a time, but at last the people would understand the demagogue, his ultraisms would fall, and he with them; and, when he fell, he fell like Lucifer, never to rise again. Mr. W.'s own people thought this a just war, and were willing to be taxed to maintain it.

As to the objection that this tax worked unequally on North and South, so would all direct taxation. It must do so, because Northern laborers consumed so much more of taxable articles than slaves did. All taxation must at last be drawn from labor, for none but laborers were producers.

Mr. W. spoke in vindication of his own course upon the harbor bill, which he had first supported, and after the veto opposed. His excuse was, that when he supported it he had not examined it.

Mr. WENTWORTH asked if the bill had not been discussed day after day in committee, and whether the yeas and nays had not been called on it in the House several times?

Mr. WICK admitted it all; but still he had not then examined the bill. [A laugh.] The bill contained appropriations for harbors where God had made none, and man could not.

Mr. WENTWORTH asked him to specify.

Mr. WICK referred to little ports on Lake Michigan. Where piers were begun there was no objection to appropriations for their completion. The appropriations for rivers had been in language too general and comprehensive. If it had been more explicit, so as to guard against the violation of State rights, there might have been less objection to it.

As to the alleged distinction between the North and South in the tax of tea and coffee, his people knew of no such distinctions; and a man that would come there to talk about them would meet the same reception as a lecturer on abolition. With the settlement of the Oregon question they were very well content, and heartily glad the difficulty was over.

Mr. W. denied that the Missouri compromise had any legal application to new territory now to be acquired. As a matter of right, it was indefensible, though many might deem it highly expedient.

Mr. W. defended his own rider to the Wilmot proviso, on the ground that he had offered it purposely to make that measure odious and prevent its adoption. His constituents looked on that proviso as a peace-breaker—a truce-breaker; and, not understanding how a man might be kicked into a measure by those at home, they scarce did justice to those who introduced it. He denounced it as a wedge to break in pieces the Democratic party.

Mr. W. denounced Mr. WENTWORTH as taking a delight in bringing the party into tribulation. [Immense laughter among the Whigs.] It was a base bird that fouled its own nest.

As to legislating about territory before we got it, he recommended gentlemen to Mrs. Glass's recipe, which began, "first catch your fish."

Among other topics, Mr. W. noticed what Mr. WENTWORTH had said about following him through his district and seeing how his people liked a tax on their tea and coffee, in preference to a tax on the rich man's plate, watches, &c. But after the gentleman had followed him, and recommended his tax on gold and silver ware, &c., Mr. W. would come, in turn, after him, and tell them that this was to be a direct tax, and that Federal tax-gatherers were to come and poke their noses into their cabins, inventory their little property, and put them to their book oath as to what they owned, and then the gentleman would be blown sky-high, and never seen or heard of again.

Mr. W. argued that a tax might be very proper and necessary in war which was not so in peace. To lay it in time of peace might be Federal, and in time of war Democratic; and so with loans and regiments of regulars.

In matters where principle was not concerned, a party must have some rallying point; and he contended that Executive recommendations were that point, in preference to the notions of any private member of the party. When he could not follow these, he should resign, and his people would send some one who could or would.

Mr. W. had no doubt the tax on tea and coffee would fail; and it would be by the dissension of the Democrats, throwing the balance of power into the hands of the Whigs, who were only following their vocation, having a *carte blanche* to do any thing that would unhorse the Democratic Administration.

The floor was obtained by Mr. SEVERANCE, of Maine.

A fuller report of the above debate—interesting from its party retorts and disclosures—is in preparation.

The committee rose and reported the bill making appropriations for the Military Academy, without amendment, and progress on the civil and diplomatic bill.

The bill making appropriations for the Military Academy was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was subsequently read a third time and passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And then the House adjourned.

PETITIONS.

Petitions, memorials, &c. were presented and referred, under the rule, as follows:

By Mr. STRONG: The petition of 134 inhabitants of Tioga county, New York, for surveying the public lands into farms for the free use of citizens of the United States who may choose to settle thereon.

By Mr. CRANSTON: the petition of David Melville, administrator on the estate of Benjamin Fry, deceased, asking indemnity for French spoliations.

Also, the petition of Elliot Boss and others, asking indemnity for French spoliations.

By Mr. SCHENCK: A memorial from John A. Warder and about five hundred other citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying Congress "to devise some speedy and efficient means to end the war with Mexico."

By Mr. McILVAINE: The petitions of Caleb C. Hood and 35 others; of Abigail Jackson and 25 others, of Abner Haines and 5 others; of Simon Barnard and 38 others; of Maldon Preston and 26 others; of Gideon Miles and 16 others; and of Mortimer Bye and 7 others, inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying Congress to "devise some plan for the immediate peaceful dissolution of the American Union," in consequence of its connexion with slavery.

By Mr. PILSBURY: The memorial of Nathan Fuller and others, for indemnity for French spoliations prior to 1800.

By Mr HARMANSON: The petition of Eli Harris and others, for a post route from Yazoo city, Mississippi, to Monroe, Louisiana, via Parsequin Court-House, Providence, and Bastrop.

Also, the petition of Charles Kibber, McBride Roberts, and others, for a post route from the junction of Bayou Rouge and Huffpowyer, Avoyelles, Louisiana, to Washington, parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, via Lower Bayou Rouge and Big Cane.

By Mr. BLANCHARD: The petition of sundry inhabitants of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, for a mail route, commencing at Reedsville, on the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas turnpike road, to Lock's Mill's, in the east end of Kishacoquillas Valley, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. MILLER: The memorial of Robert Hyslop, in relation to French spoliations prior to 1800.

By Mr. MARTIN, of Wisconsin: The petition of Charles Anthony, heir of Jacob Dick, asking a half section of land in lieu of a like quantity granted to said Dick, on White river, in Indiana.

By Mr. HOLMES, of New York: The petition of William Pitkin, Mayor of the city of Rochester, and 275 other citizens of Monroe county, New York, deploring the evils of the present war, and requesting Congress to use all its constitutional powers to bring it to a speedy close without the further effusion of blood.

By Mr. PERRILL: The petition of 30 citizens of Fayette county, Ohio, praying the immediate termination of the Mexican war.

By Mr. CHAPMAN, of Maryland: Testimony in relation to the claims of the heirs of the Baron de Kalb.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.—[OFFICIAL.]

Showing the amount at his credit in the various Banks holding Public Deposites, and the Mint, by returns received to Monday, 25th January, 1847; the amount for which drafts have been issued, and were then unpaid; and the amount then remaining subject to his draft; showing, also, the amount of future transfers to and from certain banks, as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In what place.		Amount on deposite.	Drafts heretofore drawn, but not yet paid, tho' payable.	Amount subject to draft.
Assistant Treasurer, Boston		$88,372 59	$65,816 63	$22,552 76
Merchants' Bank, Boston, Massachusetts		32,460 14	12,681 51	19,806 83
State Bank at Morris, Morristown		40,000 00		40,000 00
Arcade Bank, Providence, Rhode Island		2 64	2 64	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford, Connecticut		80 00		80 00
Brooklyn Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.		20,000 00		20,000 00
H. W. Rogers, Depositary, Buffalo		1,492 84	464 48	1,028 36
Bank of Commerce, New York, New York		163,267 05	119,051 15	44,235 90
Bank of America, New York, New York		129,515 22	44,114 71	85,400 51
Bank of the State of New York, New York		203,535 92	26,592 27	176,943 65
Mechanics' Bank, New York, New York		48,041 27	34 83	48,006 44
American Exchange Bank, New York, New York		82,202 69		82,202 66
Merchants' Bank, New York, New York		105,201 96	20,080 68	85,121 38
North River Bank, New York, New York		30,146 92		30,146 92
Assistant Treasurer, New York [illegible] Pennsylvania		74,204 76	22,512 91	51,691 85
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania		17,627 78	4,835 45	12,792 33
Bank of Middletown, Middletown		45,525 79		45,525 76
Bank of Erie, Erie, Pennsylvania		26,153 00	7,639 00	18,514 00
Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, Maryland		115,488 40	1,383 68	114,104 72
Treasurer United States, Washington, District of Columbia		45,679 57	455 02	45,224 55
Bank of Washington, Washington, District of Columbia		14,645 77	630 00	14,015 77
Patriotic Bank, Washington, District of Columbia		10,746 29	450 00	10,298 29
Corcoran & Riggs, Washington, District of Columbia		198,257 05	329 30	197,927 75
Thomas Nelson, Depositary, Richmond, Virginia		700 00	300 00	400 00
Bank of Potomac, Alexandria, Virginia		6,074 46	1,135 61	4,938 85
Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia		15,651 30	1,212 09	14,439 21
Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia		23,745 52	10,570 51	13,175 01
Exchange Bank of Virginia, Norfolk, Virginia		1,790 96	970 80	811 16
M. V. Jones, Depositary, Wilmington, N. C.		1,543 29	1,242 43	300 86
W. B. Bullock, Depositary, Savannah		6,670 15	2,153 46	4,516 69
Southwestern Railroad Bank, Charleston, South Carolina		10,981 91	415 93	10,565 98
Assistant Treasurer, Charleston		294,767 75	44,547 46	250,220 29
Planters' Bank of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia		33,352 04	1,190 08	32,162 66
Bank of Mobile, Mobile, Alabama		750 76	750 76	
Bank of Mobile, (Alabama Bank notes)		5,353 00		5,353 00
Assistant Treasurer New Orleans		52,111 82	32,264 58	19,847 24
Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana		1,315 84	1,315 64	
Canal and Banking Company, New Orleans, La		205,395 52	202,547 64	2,847 88
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Memphis, Tennessee		18,929 61	2,050 00	16,879 61
Union Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee		21,693 73	1,413 50	20,280 23
Louisville Savings Institution, Louisville, Kentucky		9,757 51	634 24	9,123 27
The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company's Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio		83,105 74	55,167 50	27,938 24
Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio		13,739 51	740 00	12,999 51
Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk		47,712 09	34,008 51	13,703 58
[illegible] Depositary, Cincinnati [illegible] Company, Milwaukie, Wisconsin Territory		1,030 46	1,030 46	
Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri		43,087 72	[illegible] 92	13,831 80
Michigan Insurance Company, Detroit, Michigan		100 00	100 02	
J. Kearsley, Depositary, Detroit		7,457 00	2,567 18	4,859 82
T. Dyer, Depositary, Chicago		249,382 60	27,641 34	221,[illegible] 18
D. G. Bright, Depositary, Jeffersonville		21,155 26	18,915 67	2,239 59
J. E. Saunders, Depositary, Mobile		23,954 35	13,540 63	10,413 72
Suspense account of outstanding drafts	785 87		785 87	
Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		419,520 69		419,520 69
Branch mint of the United States, Charlotte, N. C.		32,000 00		32,000 00
Branch mint of the United States, Dahlonega, Ga.		26,850 00		26,850 00
Branch Mint of the United States New Orleans, La.		78,671 95	650 00	78,021 95
	$785 87	3,812,136 79	1,108,537 95	2,704,384 71
Deduct suspense account and transfers				19,399 87
Amount subject to draft				$2,664,984 84

TRANSFERS ORDERED.

To the Canal and Banking Company, New Orleans, Louisiana	10,000	From Bank of Erie, Erie	18,614
		From the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Cincinnati	10,000
			$28,614

feb 3—1t

BALL OF THE PERSEVERANCE FIRE COMPANY.—THE PERSEVERANCE respectfully announce to its friends and the citizens that a Ball will be given by them on Monday evening, February 15th, at *Odd Fellows' Hall*, for the purpose of aiding them to defray the necessary expenses of repairs of apparatus and house, and they solicit a liberal patronage.

Executive Committee.

C. Buckingham, Henry Hay, Henry Lyles, John D. Thompson, Edmund J. Ellis.

Managers.

W. W. Seaton, John W. Maury, Walter Lenox, James L. White, Samuel Bacon, B. F. Beers, T. H. Filions, W. H. Harrover, Thomas Lewis, Francis B. Lord, jr., Hiram Richey, Thomas Seasford, John T. Towers, Thomas Williams, R. C. Weightman, S. P. Franklin, Alexander Lee, Joseph H. Bradley, Dr. Joseph Borrows, John E. Buckingham, James Foy, William A. Kennedy, William Lord, T. W. Osgodby, W. M. Perry, John Seasford, Richard Tonge, Thomas V. Hyde.

Tickets $1—to be had at the usual places, and of any of the Managers.

feb 1—MWF2w&dbif

AT A MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO the National Birthnight Assembly, to be held at Carusi's Saloon on the 22d of February, 1847, the following gentlemen were appointed Managers:

Hon. George M. Dallas, James Buchanan, John Y. Mason, Nathan Clifford, W. P. Mangum, Samuel Houston, John M. Clayton, Wm. S. Archer, J. J. Crittenden, Henry Johnson, Timothy Jenkins, David S. Kaufman, John A. McClernand, R. McClelland, Jacob Thompson, S. Lefiler, F. P. Stanton, Thomas Perry, George Sykes, J. D. Cummins, Gen. George Gibson, Gen. A. Henderson, Com. L. Warrington, Com. T. A. Dornin, Lieut. C. H. Poor, John F. Coyle, Hon. Wm. W. Seaton, James W. McCulloh, W. J. Brown, Edmund Burke, A. Beaumont, Wm. Medill, Gen. Walter Jones, Col. Peter Force, Thomas Ritchie, Jos. Gales, Major John P. Heiss, George Parker, B. F. Middleton, John W. Maury, A. Thomas Smith, J. Knox Walker, Marshal Brown, Dr. Thomas Miller, S. S. Coleman, George Mattingly, John H. McBlair, Lewis Cass, jr., Walter Harper, J. J. Greenough, J. W. Moorhead, Lafayette Caldwell.

jan 29—3tif

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Collector's Office, City Hall, Jan 26, 1847.

A DEDUCTION of ten per cent. will be allowed upon all tax bills for the year 1846 which shall be paid at this office on or before the first day of March. The Collector is now prepared to deliver bills at the office.

Notice is further given that all payments are required to be made in current money, excluding foreign and individual notes. A. ROTHWELL, Collector.

jan 27—2awt1Marif [Union, Foun, & News]

"HUMBUG IS THE ORDER OF THE DAY."

"A palpably true saying; for what is the use of advertising the truth, when the public are loth to appreciate the difference." This is in the mouth of almost every one now-a-days, as well as

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY.

INVENTED IN

THE YEAR 1846,

And composed of TEN safe and valuable ingredients,
—which WILL NOT cure the consumption,
but will cure a cold;
—which WILL NOT cure the liver complaint,
but will cure a dry hacking cough;
—which WILL NOT cure one-half the catalogue of ills that flesh is heir to;
—but will cure a
COLD, COUGH, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING COUGH, and all the EARLY effects of a COLD
That LEAD to the CONSUMPTION.

MRS. JERVIS, Proprietress, 338 Broadway, N. York. Sold wholesale and retail by the Principal Agent, WM. TAYLOR & CO., Jarvis Buildings, Baltimore; and by all the principal druggists throughout the country.

Put up in packages of 12½, 25, 50 cents, and $1.

☞ Each wrapper is invariably signed "Mrs. W. JERVIS."

Sold wholesale and retail by Z. D. GILMAN, Druggist.

jan 19—eod2wif

15 DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, on the morning of the 16th instant, a Gold Enamelled Bracelet, set with yellow topaz. As this bracelet is valued more for the associations connected with it than for its intrinsic value, the above reward, its full worth, will be paid for its recovery and return to this office.

jan 29—3tif

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL.—The A 1 coppered and fast sailing brig NOBLE, W. J. Booth master, will leave Liverpool for Alexandria about the 1st of April, and will bring freight or passengers. Apply to

WM. FOWLE & SON, Alexandria, Va.

jan 30—3tif

ELEGANT WARDROBE ARTICLES.—Reduction in Prices.—STEVENS & EMMONS will, from this day, reduce the prices of every article in this department of their business. Our assortment is very large, and our articles of the newest and best styles, viz:

Elegant satin and silk Scarfs
Do do Cravats
Under Shirts and Drawers
Yoke Neck Shirts
White and colored and winter Gloves
Choice Perfumery
Robes de Chambres
Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c.

Gentlemen now have an opportunity of replenishing their wardrobes with the best goods at low prices. Terms cash.

M. H. STEVENS & EMMONS,
Successors to Fish & Co.

jan 5—eol0if [Union & Sun]

H. H. FENTON will open, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, at Mrs. Stetson's, six doors east of Coleman's Hotel, (up stairs,) a fresh supply of rich Parisian Goods. The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to these goods, which will be found to exceed any thing ever before offered for their inspection.

RAFFLE OF RICH FRENCH GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES, at Mrs Stetson's, six doors east of Coleman's, up stairs. Among the prizes will be an elegant embroidered Silk Dress, Gold Watch and Chain, beautiful Evening Dresses, &c., varying in price from $100 to $2.50. Every chance draws a prize.

jan 27—1wif

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1841.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ABROAD.

In spite of all the fever with which the free-trade legislators of this Administration—its professors of the interests of foreign labor over that of home—its exercise of capitulation in the United States to rival capitalists in Europe—are necessarily regarded in Great Britain, the reception of the late Message upon the late Annual Message of the President seems, in general, sufficiently severe. Of those comments, which have been copied quite at large from the English journals brought by the Hibernia, into the National Intelligencer, we have felt no interest on the first page of this day's paper those of the leading London papers.

The *Times*, sacred or less connected with the party now in office in England, indulges in a strange mixture of vague and indignant impatience at some of the policy of our Administration as to manufactures, and every thing that is most opprobrious as to the President's character and conduct in his Message. Nothing, according to it, could more be broken on American Free-Trade principles, and be marked than all this our President and his party have done as to protection; and yet nothing be more loudly and indignantly denied, apparently in the same paper, than the scheme of capitulation system, an unhappy negligence, which is the same and essential injury of his conduct. A very curious and a very discreet writer upon the mingled independence and demonstrative mischief. The government paper sent us has lately been pleading and gormandizing upon certain sentences of the Message—the paper upon the conduct of Mr. Webster, as an adversary of free trade in 1824 and of the restrictive system itself, and meantime been forced upon New England in 1846. If so fond of British authority—a principle of the English system—as to serve as echo of the mighty voice of the *Times*, why does not the Globe favor its readers with the unanimous all of the Message, as well as the speech of the Massachusetts Senator from the same source? Why does it not, rather than pick out a few sentences with such complacency signalize the Parliament as it cannot Mr. Webster for its lids, and, while it keeps dilating and leering upon the impropriety of the management of the Mexican war, confounds, in one common charge of material folly and reprobity, our entire people, as if the whole of them were parts of public submission?

It is almost needless that such efforts should be made, in a journal so near the President, to attach a lofty authority to the opinions of a foreign writer, evidently governed by the very antagonist spirit of a hostile interest at home, and, besides, not only the assiduous enemy of our fiercest institutions, but even (strange to say of the very party now in calling them down to fast as it can! The *Times*, which hails everywhere no such, but the very spirit that sentiment to be found and logged earnest when it hates our "Democracy," which, as for from being a party in this case against the spirit of freedom and low from which about monarchical system here, is hating only the spirit of it, and is becoming more monarchical in its theories than monarchy itself. If the *Times* loves kingly power—of a form designed for it—would not the *Times* be the exponent of ours for—if it would have a lasting interest can upon all further attempts at popular institutions, be eloquent deep affectionate hopes with the party now in power among us it should magnify the Executive's abilities and dignities, and should rejoice in all that it finds in the "Union," upon premonitions in favor of Presidential power, and upon the freedom of speech in the Senate of the Republic. In a word, we appeal to the reason, the self-respect, and the sense of duty of the *Times*, when upon the theme, more than all things, the downfall of the free and orderly commonwealth, to say, how a free and orderly commonwealth can be brought down! Not by space war upon us from the old world; but would be very easily and well as doubtful method of reaching either the world or us as external Governments say between People and People. Nations, too, are one by one. It, then, you see nine among us a party which, calling itself free and democratic, and Constitutional, and which more and more is the Government, declares that what it was under its wise and good founders, you should be content. Now, it is dawning this as fast as the head of a Constitution! Instead of a Union, a house could with.

It is evident, gentlemen, that you do not like our Constitution. But what then? Congratulate yourself how rapidly it is perishing, and how little more than its forms are left to us.

Instead of calling this Administration ill-named as you are now doing without end, you should lend to its title respectability by having it there in the hammers name cast-off cruelst of kings: some invention like Veto, or the working-man's friend, or something all the public wrists into a bond for buying personal subservience to the Executive. Wherever you see such a word as Democracy, or Democratic, in the title that Royalty. Sweet, by all means, did our Presidential to dispense with the word Democratic, and to the man that loves liberty so much that, as honest he would make it a hanging matter, whilst shrewd he seeks to propagate it by law and sword!

But, to conclude, as a more serious vein. We wonder that the Democrats in those numerous and sagacious and very able men who control the leading Republican, that the Democrats in reflections in which they are to prone to indulge when speaking of us, may have an unhappy effect upon the good understanding between the people of the two countries which now prevails. They may diminish it at present; they are sure to prepare fuel for a future day of trouble. Such a day must arrive, in the sure vicissitudes of the material and spirits of two great, active, and jealous nations; and arrive speedily or slowly according to their mutual discretion, their care not needlessly to assist a fanfulness of good will. It is the notice of an illiberation, and in spite of provocations must unwise even for the ends of the "whole or none" party, the British Press, and especially its great leader, the *Times*, know how to be considerate enough to disregard the reiterated provocations thrown out by the government organ here, rarely it would be at easy and as worthy of their sense not to be perpetuating their stings upon us in a time of amity. One thing is certain, that the Democratic constitution in this country, and the Democratic party, must justifiable have for indulgence was in the midst of a quarrel, not of a general and glad reconciliation. Let us add this, in particular—that it must strike all the world as a very strange element of the inferiority, in sagacity and temper, of Lord John Russell's to Sir Robert Peel's Administration, when we see an invention of modern and able Ministry like that in which the main Government journals are now indulging invade the British Parliament.

There is one great point in which the *Times* and its compeers of continuity are especially unwise. It is, we mean their favorite expression, *that Jonathan's politics and Jonathan's public enterprises are governed solely by a spirit of keen calculation.* The very cases which are the most open to the indirectly jealousies—those of the Oregon difficulty and of Mexico—have been stopped in the progress, by the country. What could more betoken the absence of all national calculation than the first resolution of Congress, that the country was suffer little or no? Were we not ready to have rushed into a war for the acquisition of a new region (that beyond 49 deg.) hardly worth, to us, the trouble of drawing up a treaty of cession? And was the *Times* not ridiculed by us as calculating people," upon the strength of the invasion of Mexico, when the troops stopped in its progress, to going to rest on a hundred millions? If this be not exclusion, surely such calculations are very thing but it.

No: the *individual Jonathan* is, certainly enough, a personage who knows what he is about; but the *National Jonathan* is not. In much 1841 years there is a certain portion of truth—as there would be in respective Americans against England; but such a portion of truth as would be false in the fact that Jonathan, as a whole, is governed by the fatal love power. As evening from abroad, and confounding the whole people in a common culpability, they are not to be forgiven. It does very well for the Times of the same kind of the survey is as many different parts of the coast as there are in the country. Jupiter is a Republican or the Oregon fence, or the personal Andrew Jackson the for the journals of the countries over the water to the Union, and to the Constitution, and to the people, and but that of bonding together, in national hostility against the monarchy, the just and the unjust. The Times and its compeers have a fierce hatred of the fashion of much cooljet life: but every body knows that it is not the fashion of monarchies, as the is the oligarchies against either side, will be sure to silence the discord and bare the settlement marked by the Constitution.

The following article appears in the "Baltimore Clipper" of Monday morning, which has produced much excitement in this city and elsewhere:

"We are informed by a gentleman who arrived here from Mexico on Saturday last, that Santa Anna has been murdered by the Indians.

"We can be assured a letter just before leaving New Orleans, from a gentleman of the highest respectability, which states that Santa Anna and his suite have been murdered by the Mexican Congress had agreed to our peace proposals, and that Santa Anna was opposed to it. The gentleman left the city as an American Minister to form a treaty of peace, and was murdered.

"An express from Santa Anna had reached Gen. Worth, stating that he was on his way to Washington. The gentleman also stated that the murderers, on learning this, had been arrested by the Indians.

"The Indians are a powerful tribe, and there is no doubt but what the account may be true. We hurriedly trust it is."

We are not advised of any such report having been received at the City of Mexico. If it had been, the route to Gen. Worth from San Luis de Potosi, if not to Washington, would be through the City of Victoria. But dispatches are received from him at Victoria. But dispatches are received from him at not only silent about any such report, but states that he is in daily expectation of Santa Anna's arrival. We remember, at which time the Congress of Mexico had not yet met, and the Treaty was not in. In fact, our previous advices from Mexico are later than those which he had received.—*Union.*

CONGRESS AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

The curtain has risen, and the play's begun. The session, the Oregon Question, the subject, the War with Mexico, its men and its objects.

The discussion was yesterday opened in the Senate upon the bill proposing to appropriate Three Millions of Dollars for the purpose of enabling the President of the United States to negotiate a peace with Mexico. The Report of the discussion and proceedings upon it cannot fail to attract the interest of all who look to the future of all and which the main Government journals are now indulging invade the British Parliament.

There is one great point in which the *Times* and its compeers of continuity are especially unwise. It is, we mean their favorite expression, *that Jonathan's politics and Jonathan's public enterprises are governed solely by a spirit of keen calculation.* The very cases which are the most open to the indirectly jealousies—those of the Oregon difficulty and of Mexico—have been stopped in the progress, by the country. What could more betoken the absence of all national calculation than the first resolution of Congress, that the country was suffer little or no? Were we not ready to have rushed into a war for the acquisition of a new region (that beyond 49 deg.) hardly worth, to us, the trouble of drawing up a treaty of cession? And was the *Times* not ridiculed by us as calculating people," upon the strength of the invasion of Mexico, when the troops stopped in its progress, to going to rest on a hundred millions? If this be not exclusion, surely such calculations are very thing but it.

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CONGRESSIONAL PAPER AT THE SOUTH.

There has been recently commenced in Richmond, Virginia, a publication, in the newspaper form, called the Southern Argus, by James M. Calhoun, Esq., which is devoted to the political sentiments of American Industry, to all its branches—*Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, &c.*—more extended than the private theories and extreme views of any one which so many individuals entertain on thought to indicate an immediate attack upon the Constitution. The Southern Argus is most generally entertained here in that object of these great interests, and, in a very short time, the capture of the famous fortress, a step more likely to result in the overthrow of opinions, than any confidence in a Mexican Congress."

The following is the article from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 23d inst.:

"The ships are destitute of large size, and among the fastest in port. They are to be ready by the 30th instant. Their accommodations are unsurpassed, and their commanders are men of experience and character, and the whole force employed in the trade will be found to be of the most efficient character. From this port—even regarded, we understand, will embark a large portion of the troops destined for service in the Atlantic States will come found by sea, to join the main body in Mexico. We do not pretend to have any correct idea where the storm is to burst, but we do know that the armies of Gen. Cass; and, as Gen. Scott has returned to the seat of war, we may expect that the campaign will be vigorously pressed. The expedition, whatever may be the object, will be a most formidable one."

The first of a line of Steamships between New York and New Orleans is now in course of running. The Steamship Alabama left New York for the "United States," and will be 250 feet in length and 1,500 tons burden.

MESSRS. PERRY & AMBY, having this day made over all their effects to the undersigned for the benefit of their creditors, all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and have to request speedy payment by all so indebted.

THOMAS PERRY.
HAMILTON EASTER.

Washington, February 2, 1841. 3d-3w

GREAT BARGAINS.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST, to us directed, we will sell at public auction, for cash, all the remaining stock of Dry Goods, with the store Fixtures, belonging to S. W. Tucker, on 6th street, near Pennsylvania avenue. The sale to take place on Friday, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Satin Jackets are all worthy the attention of the public, being of a good quality.

S. S. COLEMAN,
CHARLES STOUT,
Trustees.
A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

feb 3—2d (Union)

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1841.

James Caleb. Jos. C. Hornblower, of the eastern district of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 75. Joseph Webber vs. H. T. Reid. On motion of Mr. Stanberry, the writ of error in this case to the Supreme Court of Iowa was docketed and dismissed with costs, under the 6th rule of Court.

No. 110. J. C. Sheppard *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, vs. J. Wilson. The motion to dismiss this writ of error was argued by Mr. Grant in support of, and Mr. C. Cox against the motion.

No. 194. Mayor's Bank of Dubuque, plaintiff in error, vs. Steele. This cause was argued by Mr. Grant for the plaintiff in error, and submitted by Messrs Grant and Hartshorn in support of, and Mr. Cox against the motion.

No. 57. New Jersey Steam Navigation Company, appellants, vs. Merchants' Bank of Boston. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Webster for the appellee.

Adjourned till Monday morning, 11 o'clock A. M.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1841.

Hon. Benjamin Ely, of New York, and Benjamin F. Butler, of the District of Columbia, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 57. New Jersey Steam Navigation Company, appellants, vs. Merchants' Bank of Boston. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Webster for the appellee.

No. 58. H. H. Gore, appellant, vs. W. J. Paine. This cause was submitted to the Court on the printed arguments of counsel by Messrs Butler for the appellant, and Mr. Mayo for the appellee.

No. 59. A. Carell's administrator, appellant, vs. Wilson & Co. This cause was submitted to the Court on the printed and printed arguments by Mr. Chittenden for the appellant, and Mr. Mayo for the appellee.

No. 58. B. F. Tefft, appellant, vs. Wesner & Harrison. This cause was submitted to the Court on the printed arguments by Mr. Chittenden for the appellant, and by Mr. Coxe for the appellee.

No. 57. New Jersey Steam Navigation Company, appellants, vs. Merchants' Bank of Boston. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Webster for the appellee.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

ON ETHEREAL VAPOR.

Since February about two months have elapsed since the publication of my first Lecture on Ethereal Vapor, and the time has arrived when I am called upon to be ready for the purpose of producing, by imitation, examination by the public, the phenomena which I have described in that work. I have not, however, been idle during the interval, but have collected as many facts as I could, and have made a number of experiments, which I have found to be of great importance in the further elucidation of the ethereal vapor without their publication, as I thought that I had enough to do with the first part of the subject.

On the other hand, experience goes to prove that one is more seriously affected by the loss of a limb when one does not normally stiff suffering such as the gout or the head, and the loss of a limb is not so much felt as in the case of those who are the same. One, of a lady who attended the gout in the left foot

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Washington, Febuary 1, 1817.

☞ Persons inquiring for Letters in the following list will please say they are advertised.

A.

Ames, Gen Sam 6	Allen, mrs Wm	Allen, S
Allen, mrs Sarah	Andrews, L W	Armstrong, J W
Alston, James T	Archer, Capt W B	Agate, Elizab'h H
Adams, Alex	Ashley, James 2	Ambush, Enoch
Anderson, J A	Adams, Lieut Geo	Abbott, miss Louisa
Alexander, Col W J	Albus, W	Addison, Henry 2

B.

Brown, F A	Brown, mrs Eliza	Barden, Wm
Beach, Philip	Brooke, Brig Gen	Barker, miss Lucin
Biggs, mrs B M	Beeson, William	Bolden, J L
Bowen, Gusta A	Brunson, Isaac	Butler, Henry
Brown, John D	Bruner, Wash 2	Burry, S J 2
Barnes, Major A	Bowman, Rich 2	Baxter, Joseph G
Brown, mrs Reb'a	Bernard, Moses	Bagby, H B
Barnes, Henry	Barbour, John S 2	Burgess, miss Cath
Byrn, John Chas	Becker, Clinton 2	Burgoyne, miss Char
Brown, Jas G	Bryan, miss Sarah E	Brenciman, A
Birch, John	Babbitt, Almon W	Besancon, Gen L A
Buck, Marcus B	Baker, miss H C	Brisco, Pam
Blyth, James	Bailey, mrs M L	Burris, miss Ann E
Burt, Harrison	Barton, Dr H	Brady, Jasper E
Burke, Thomas	Barret, James A	Butler, Chester
Brown, Halsey	Beatty, Wm P 2	Butler, Capt J R
Brent, jr. Wm 2	Butler, Henry H	Baker, Anthony W
Brent, mrs B S	Buckler, miss H	Barry, mrs Eliza

C.

Chew, Daniel	Campbell, Maria 2	Collins, mrs N J
Clark, mrs Sarah	Crager, mrs Lydia	Chapman, mrs F W
Coyle, Stephen	Carter, miss Caro M	Cotter, John 2
Cook, John H	Carroll & Cook	Crosby, Col Pearson
Childs, Aug B	Callender, Lt F D	Craighead, jr Jas B
Clide, Thomas	Clements, Nelson	Churchman, W W
Clark, R T	Codwin, Dr. G W	Claxton, Rich W
Cook, miss Mary A	Christian, Edw D	Cowan, Thos
Cross, Edward	Christian, Wm A	Carter, Rinaldo S
Clarke, G H	Chandler, Lt Wm	Chapman, Geo
Coombe, Dr. Jas G	Crary, Edw C	Conner, mrs Sarah
Craig, Charles E	Conroy, J J	Chapman, miss M A
Clarke, Rev M M	Curtis, John F	Cabell, E C 4
Chenney, Jas W	Celia, miss Mary A	Cuyler, B R 2
Carmichael, mrs H A	Cratty, miss Mary	Crosby, Andrew
Callen, Jas, of Pits'g	Caster, S	Cushing, C 5
Colley, Jas W	Carter, John M	Council, Jas G
Campbell, John		

D.

Drake, Thos M	Dickinson, John B	Davis, miss Eliz'h
Dick, Robert	Drummond, miss A	Detmold, C E
Dodds, James	S B	Dumpsey, mrs Mary
Dyer, Ignatius	Drummond, mrs C S	Dickinson, Harvey
Dusenberry, Cap S B	Durke, Samuel P	Dibble, Orville B
Dyson, C W	Davis, Eugene	Davis, Geo A
Davis, Gilbert	Davenport, Dudley	Donovan, John
Dowling, Geo D	Dunlap, H W	Dangerfield, Z T
Davidson, John	Denison, Harvey A	Dorsey, mrs Maria
Dorsey, miss M M	Dixon, John	Duvall, John P
De Blanc, jr. Chas		

E.

Elmes, Chas E 2	Eastman, Benj C 4	Elliott, Milton
Eyne, miss Sarah	Edmonston, miss H	Edgar, Jas A
Elliott, Dr. A B	Emerick, E W	Edmunds, G

F.

Fox, M	Ferguson, Jas L	Flenniken, R P 2
Floyd, Albion	Farrar, Dr. John O	Fowler, E F
France, miss A	Frazer, Anthoy	Francis, James
Fealds, Geo	Farrar, Capt James	Fairfax, mrs Lucy
Foote, Gen S H	Fairfield, Geo A	Finley, Joseph W
Ford, John B	Fagan, John	Fullerton, Hump
Fox, G V usn		

G.

Gates, mrs Mary	Green, Joel C	Galling, B J
Gloyd, Geo H	Gray, John	Grandin, Rev J M
Greib, F	Green, George	Goddard, mrs E A C
Gooch, Mary Ann	Gates, miss Hester	Grayson, Sarah
Gill, Mary	Gray, mrs Maria	Gadsby, mrs
Gates, Geo H	Gilbert, John S	Goodrich, Chas B 2
Gist, Lt Spencer C	Graham, mrs E C	Gillilan, Thos J
Grimes, miss S M	Gordon, Lt A G	Griner, A

H.

Houge, J	Houser, Wm	Hamilton, Josiah
Huggens, Francis B	Headley, John P	Heming, mr
Hearst, Bennett	Hanson, mrs Cecelia	Hewell, Daniel
Hill, W C	Hammond, David	Harman, John A
Hill, John	Hubbard, Henry 2	Hepburn, John M
Hughes, T H	Hamilton, E	Harris, mrs Sophia
Hart, John T	Hampton, mrs C	Hurdle, Albion
Hazard, Edw H	Houston, Gen W W	Heckrote, A G 2
Hammersley, Dr E S	Harris, J Smith	Howard, J W
Hewett, Thos L	Holman, Major	Hooper, mrs L A
Harrison, Dr P B	Hickey, miss C V	Heintzleman, Capt
Herbert, Leon J	Hopkins, miss S A D	S T 2
Hdey, John J	Hossie, J K	Harrison, mrs L
Herbert, Smith C	Hutchinson, John	Hastenes, John W
Hodgkin, miss A R	Harman, John	

J.

Jones, Dr	Irwin, James	Johnson, Daniel C
Jones, Wm E	Iverson, Judge 2	Jackson, miss Ann
Jones, Wm D	Irving, Washington	Johnson, mrs Mary
Jones, mrs Eliz'h A	Jackson, miss M	Ingram, miss M C
Jones, Com Jacob	Jenifer, Robt	Jarboe, Francis M
Jackson, Eben 2	Jackson, miss Eli'h	Jenkins, Ignatius
Jamaison, John 2	Jamaison, miss J	Johnson, Col R M
Johnson, John	Jenifer, Daniel	

K.

King, Wm R 4	Kilburn, James	Kellogg, O
Knapp, E A	Kensblow, E L	Kinsman, Israel 2
Kane, Col Thos L	Keising & Wailes	Kelly, Charles
Kunkel, John C	Kebrer, Michael	

L.

Lloyd, Samuel	Landsdale, C H	Langly, mrs Ann
Leach, John C	Lawrence, Thos	Lenman, J A
Lee, Col Wm D	Lippincott, miss S	Linton, miss Ann E
Lane, A A	Livingston, R M	Levy, J M
Lynch, Capt W F 2	Lamme, David S	Lewis, William
Lewis, Chas A 2	Lazenby, D S	Latham, Hugh
Little, James	Lowry, John J	Latimer, Capt W K
Lehman, Wm. E		

M.

Mills, John	Martin, miss M A 2	Moulder, John A
Marks, Henry	Martin, Jas T	Maxwell, Dr C D
Moore, Silas	Montgomery, Cap G	Marshall, miss E
Mauck, Samuel V	Mower, Samuel	Mitchell, Harry A
Moore, Wm S	Mattox, mrs Jane	Martin, Chas C
Mann, John L	Mersea, Wm	Manford, Capt
Moss, John	Moffit, John	Manning, Dr W A 2
Mills, J B	Murphy, Jeremiah	Moyer, J W
Maddox, Alex	Myer, miss C W	Miller, J K
Montgomery, mrs S	Mathews, Harriet	Marvin, Junius
Moreland, Geo W	Moran, John	Marshall, miss M
Montgomery, John	Moran, mrs Eliz'h	Marvin, Dudley E
Mumford, Caro	Miller, miss A M	Maddox, James
Miller, Dr Aaron	Marshall, mrs M A	Meuse & Weller
Martin, J F	Miller, James N	Mason, Gen J T 2

Mc.

McGraw, Jas 2	Maguire, Edw	McAfee, Madison
McNutt, Robt 3	McPheeters, J G 3	McAlpine, W J, or
McBride, A A	McChesney, Edw	W W Wright
McCaske, Peter	McKenney, Rev W	McElrath, H D
McNair, C V	McNamara, John	McGowen, Robt
McGurk, Owen 2	Mactavish, A S	McCauley, Geo
McLean, John	McCarty, mr	

N.

Nourse, H M	Norflet, Thomas	Naugle, Wm
Niles, miss E E W	Newall, Stewart	Newton, Ann
Nes, Henry 3	Nalle, miss J S 2	Noble, Geo W
Norris, miss Virg'a	Newland, Gen D 2	Nichols, Wm T
Norvill, Wm H		

O.

Ould, Robert	O'Donner, miss S	O'Conner, Eugene
O'Conner, Joseph	O'Bryon, miss H	

P.

Poe, Washington	Pendergrast, Com	Phinney, S B
Peck, O T	G S	Porter, F E
Peal, Rezin	Packard, Peres	Penrose, Chas B
Phelps, Frank	Patterson, John	Pritchette, A K
Phelps, Oliver	Powell, Roenna	Preston, miss L G
Paine, Henry M	Pepper, Col A C 2	Porter, Rev Robt
Pond, miss C A	Perry, Com M C 5	Posey, Middleton
Pierce, Jarvis 2	Porteus, Wm	Pickrell, mrs R
Patterson, C	Pomeroy, Benj	Pendleton, Albert G
Percival, miss W M	Powell, P H	

Q.

Queen, mrs D	Queen, mrs Ann	Queen, Mary
Queen, Henry	Queen, R P	Queen, A T

R.

Rhodes, mrs M M	Raymond, mrs C A	Reynolds, E D. usn 3
Rudd, Capt	Reardon, Thos	Riley, Prof J
Ross, David J	Ryon, Richard	Ratcliff, mrs Demain
Reeves, Randolph B	Rawlins, miss L J	Ritter, Albert
Ray, miss Mary A	Richards, Joseph	Robinson, miss M A
Ross, John E	Redden, Thos	Ransom, Geo
Rusk, B L	Robinson, Capt E	Robertson, jr. W
Rush, Catharine	Rogers, Charles	Rittenhouse, S B
Rumpfb, mr	Rickets, James J	Rowlett, H M 3

S.

Spiers, B T 3	Smeed, A	Sperry & Brewster
St. John, D B	Smith, mrs Ann	Stepler, Wm
Sprint, Joseph	Smith, miss E J	Stoddard, Thos B
Swann, mrs Jane J	Smith, Louisa	Seibert, Wm
Smoot, Samuel	Sewall, miss C Y	Sherman, John
Semmes, mr	Stannard, mrs L	Snyder, John
Shott, John	Shryock, mrs	Struthers, John
Skaggs, E H	Stephens, mrs A T	Simons, miss Eliz'h
Steck, J R	Scoville, Wm H 2	Sewall, miss H A
Shields, Rachael	Sumter, Thos D	Sangster, Capt Th
Scott, mrs Jane	Saltmarsh, Th W 2	Seymour, Wm
Scott, miss Sarah B	Shepherd, J C	Sartare, Lt Lucy C
Storms, Gen Henry	Stribling, Erasmus	Sanders, mrs Anna
Shaw, Wm A	Stickney, Hen F 2	Stevens, mrs Eliza
Smith, mrs A W	Sturdivant, R O 2	Stephens, Ephraim
Simms, Henry C	Sinclair, Joseph	Stoutenburgh, T
Strode, Joseph C	Stanley, H of Vt 2	Sarmiento, Ferdin'd
Smith, S C	Stilson, mrs C	Stanton, C
Smith, Philip	Simonds, Chas J	Starrett, Preston 5
Simms, miss M E	Shepherd, miss F	Smallwood, miss M L

T.

Teirf, miss Ann	Townsend, Solom'n	Thompson, miss E D
Toole, Jeremiah 2	Tillotson, Shubael	Taylor, Purser T M
Towle, John	Taylor, mrs M 2	Taylor, Rev F W
Thomas, Reuben	Toler, Daniel J 3	Taylor, Lt
Thomas, mrs M A	Turner, T J	Tucker, Capt S W 2
Thompson, mrs A	Thompson, John H	Trapier, Lt Jas H
Thomas, Lewis F	Truett, Peter	Talmadge, Fred'k
Thompson, Eliz'h	Turner, Capt J M	Tayloe, B O 4
Thompson, Wm	Tayloe, Wm H	Tayloe, John of Va
Thompson, miss J E	Troxell, Wm	Thompson, Chas
Travis, Wm		

V.

Vardra, miss Martha — Vincent, Frederick

W.

West, B R	Williams, James	Wiggins, Benj 3
Wright, Chas L	Walker, Zachariah	Wooster, C F. U S A
Wright, Sarah J	Walker, John W	Wimley, Wm
Ware, mrs Eliz'h	Williams, Thos G	Woodward, E M
Wright, Wm W	Willard, Col W T	Williams, F A
Ward, Shelton H	Williams, mrs M	Wilkin, Alex 2
Woods, J W	Walker, Wm M	Woodside, Jas L
Wood, Rev H D	Williams, Daniel	Wiggins, mrs J A
West, Wm	Walker, James C	Williams, mrs N
Walls, Tobias N	Washington, mrs E	Wharton, W A 2
White, M M	Walker, C E	Williams, miss Kate
Willie, mrs Judge	Williams, John G	Webster, J A
Whitlock, W D	Walker, Wm C 2	Wagoner, Anthony
Westervelt, Isaac Y	Walker, E L	Waite, Sand
Wilkman, mrs S	Wilson, miss E J	Whitehill, mrs M
Williams, William		

Y.

Yale, Lineaus — Young, jr. Benj

INITIALS.

A. B. Lavinia. L. M. J. B. L. A. D. S. D. B.

☞ The postage due to the United States on letters and packets directed to Mexico and all other foreign Governments, except the British Canadian Provinces and New Brunswick, must be prepaid, otherwise they cannot be sent.

feb 1 C. K. GARDNER, P. M.

LONDON AGENCY.

THE subscriber, having established a General Agency Office in London, offers his services to all persons wishing to make inquiries relative to real or personal estate, descent of families, consanguinity, &c., and in all matters relating to property of any kind in Great Britain or the continent of Europe. Copies of wills and registers of baptism, marriages and deaths, and all other official documents of a similar nature, will be promptly procured and forwarded. The subscriber has had considerable experience on subjects of this description, and he has made arrangements with gentlemen of first-rate legal talents in London to aid him in such investigations. He will attend to all inquiries in relation to property, persons, or claims, give information respecting legacies, dividends, &c., and in regard to legislative or judicial proceedings; collect debt due to persons in the United States or the British American colonies from residents in any part of the United Kingdoms. He will furnish extracts from or abridgments of public records, or rare and scarce manuscripts or books in the British Museum or other public depositories, and give information respecting patents, copyrights, discoveries, inventions, &c.

The subscriber offers his services to colleges, public libraries, booksellers, and individuals, in the purchase of books, maps, prints, &c. A long attention to bibliographical pursuits has prepared him, he trusts, to give satisfaction in this department. He will also make purchases, upon the best possible terms, of stationery, mathematical and philosophical instruments and apparatus, or of any other articles of British or continental produce or manufacture. He will attend to the sale of real or personal estate in England or elsewhere, and transact any business which may be better or more promptly attended to by an agent on the spot than by correspondence, and in which fidelity, expedition, and a general knowledge of business can be advantageously employed.

His terms will be a fixed commission upon the amount of purchases, sales, and collection, and in all other cases a charge in proportion to the services rendered and the difficulties attending their performance.

ROBERT A. PARRISH, of this city, will answer inquiries, receive applications, prepare and forward to the subscriber, in London, any papers that may be required, and attend to the business on this continent.

Unquestionable references will be given when required.

Communications (post paid) to be addressed to the subscriber, at No 20 King's Road, Bedford Row, London.

sept 21—w6m PISHEY THOMPSON.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. F. C. LABBE respectfully informs his pupils and the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and Georgetown that his first course of tuition in dancing, waltzing, &c. will commence on Tuesday, November 3d, at his residence on Pennsylvania avenue. Days of tuition—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 3 o'clock P. M. to 5 P. M. for young ladies; from 5 to 7 P. M. for young masters, and from 7 to 9 P. M. for gentlemen.

Mr. F. C. L. will give instruction in every description of fashionable dances, and movement taught in the most correct and graceful style.

N. B For terms, or other information, apply at his residence, Pennsylvania avenue. oct 16—eotN3&2aw5m

SAND, LIME, CEMENT, and CALCINED PLASTER can be had at the Hamburg Lime Kilns, near the United States Observatory. Fresh wood-burnt Lump Lime at ninety-five cents per barrel at the kilns, or at one dollar per barrel delivered in any part of the city within a mile of the kilns. Hydraulic Cement two dollars, and Calcined Plaster three dollars per barrel Good building Sand, by the boat or cart load, at the market price. Good Lime, that has been burnt two or three weeks, can be had at 60 cents, 75 cents, or 87½ cents per barrel, according to its age and quality. Regular customers are required to settle their accounts twice a year, viz. 1st July and 1st January; all others must pay cash on delivery. A deduction will be made to such regular customers as prefer to pay cash.

oct 28 [SatEvNews] WM. EASBY.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

TO CLAIMANTS.—FRANCIS A. DICKINS continues to undertake the agency of claims before Congress and other branches of the Government, including commissioners under treaties, and the various public offices. He will attend to pre-emption and other land claims, the procuring of patents for the public lands, and the confirmation of grants, and claims to lands, claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States, invalid, Revolutionary, navy, widows', and half-pay pensions; claims for Revolutionary services, whether for commutation, half-pay or bounty lands, as well those against the State of Virginia as the United States; all claims growing out of contracts with the Government, for damages sustained in consequence of the action or conduct of the Government; and, indeed, any business before Congress or the public offices which may require the aid of an agent or attorney. His charges will be moderate, and depending upon the amount of the claim and the extent of the service.

In the prosecution of claims against Mexico, under the late Convention, Mr. F. A. Dickins and the Hon. C. P. Van Ness, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain, are associated; and any claim sent to either of them will receive their united and prompt attention.

Mr. F. A. Dickins is known to most of those who have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have occupied any public station at Washington.

His office is on F street, second door east of Corcoran & Riggs.

All letters must be post paid. dec 14—dtf

STEWART'S DIARY FOR 1847, or Daily Register for the use of private families and persons of business, containing a blank for every day in the year, for the record of interesting daily occurrences and future engagements. Just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

R. FARNHAM,

dec corner of 11th street and Penn. avenue.

THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS CUMBERLAND Coal now afloat in canal, and for sale low in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the captain on board, or to

THOMAS HUNTER,

feb 2—3t Lower end High street, Georgetown.

BY B HOMANS, Auctioneer.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—On Thursday evening next, 4th instant, at the store on Pennsylvania avenue, three doors west of 4½ street, I shall sell without reserve a large collection of Valuable Books, on History, Biography, Theology, Law and Medicine, Newspapers, Periodicals, Novels, &c. Also, many works in the French, Spanish, German, Italian, Latin, and Greek languages. Congressional Documents

Series of engraved Portraits of the Presidents of the United States.

Paintings, Prints, Maps, Blank Books, &c.

The Books will be arranged for examination and catalogues ready for delivery on Thursday morning. Sale to commence at half-past 6.

oct 2—3t B. HOMANS, Auctioneer.

FOR RENT.—A convenient two-story Brick House near the corner of 5th and G streets, containing six rooms and kitchen. Possession given immediately.—Also, a Frame House, with four rooms, on 3d street, between G and H streets Inquire at Mr. JOHN CATON'S Grocery store, corner of 5th and G streets. feb 2—3t

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

CAMBRIDGE, (Vt.) JUNE 18, 1846.

MR. SETH W. FOWLE: Dear Sir: For several years past my usual good health has been occasionally interrupted by spells of coughing, produced by colds; a year ago last winter I was brought to the verge of the grave by a very severe cough, accompanied with pains in both sides, between the shoulders, &c., which, with long continued night-sweats and other alarming symptoms, reduced me so low that my friends despaired of my recovery. I consulted physicians, and tried the various remedies of the day, but none of them cured me. At last I procured Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and it saved my life; I have not enjoyed better health for many years; therefore I can recommend others who need it to try it.

SAMUEL BENTLEY.

Be careful and get the genuine and original Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

For sale by B. S. PATTERSON, Washington, and by druggists generally throughout the United States, Canada, and British Provinces. feb 2

FRANKLIN HOUSE, No. 105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.—This establishment, since it passed into the hands of the subscriber, in June last, has been thoroughly refitted, and is now in complete order for the accommodation of the travelling public.

Since the change of proprietors, numerous additions and improvements have been made, and it is now believed to possess all the requisite appointments and conveniences which belong to *a first class hotel*.

New Bathing Rooms, new ladies' and gentlemen's Ordinaries, a splendid new Bar Room, new Parlors and new Furniture, have been added to it within the past six months; and the undersigned, grateful for the very liberal patronage which has thus far been extended to him in his new vocation, respectfully solicits its continuance, which he pledges himself it shall be his untiring aim to deserve.

A Post Coach, belonging to the "Franklin," will be in attendance at the several depots and steamboat landing, to convey passengers to the House, for 25 cents each, including baggage.

D. K. MINOR, of N. Y. Proprietor.

JAMES M. SANDERSON, of Phila. } Assistants.
GEO. P. BURNAM, of Boston, }

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 1, 1847 jan 21

THE MISSES SCNEBLY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

At their residence, No. 368 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

THEIR SECOND SESSION will commence on the 1st of February, but pupils will be received at any time and charged accordingly.

Boarding and washing, paid in advance	$150
Terms for tuition in the English branches varying from	$6, $12, $16, $20
Music, vocal and instrumental	24
Use of instruments	5
Each of the other ornamental branches	12

The Misses S. will be assisted by teachers of acknowledged ability.

References.

Rev. Mr. J. H. Fowle, Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, New York.
Judge C. Blythe, Philadelphia.
Dr. T. D. Mutter, do.
Dr. Samuel Jackson, do.
Professor Espy, Washington. jan 13—1m

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC RINGS AND MAGNETIC FLUID.

THIS remarkable invention, which has received the almost universal approbation of the medical profession of Great Britain, comprises an entirely new application of Galvanism, as a remedial agent, by means of which the ordinary Galvanic Batteries, Electric and Magnetic Machines, &c. are entirely dispensed with, and the mysterious power of Galvanism applied without any of the objections which are inseparable from the general mode now in use.

The Galvanic Rings have been used with entire success in all cases of rheumatism, acute or chronic, applying to the head, face, or limbs; gout, tic-doloreux, toothache, bronchitis, vertigo, nervous or sick headache, indigestion, paralysis, palsy, epilepsy, fits, cramp, palpitation of the heart, apoplexy, stiffness of joints, spinal complaints, lumbago, neuralgia, nervous tremors, dizziness of the head, pains in the chest and side, general debility, deficiency of nervous and physical energy, and all nervous disorders. In cases of confirmed dyspepsia, which is simply a nervous derangement of the digestive organs, they have been found equally successful. Their extraordinary effects upon the system must be witnessed to be believed, and as a certain preventive for the preceding complaints they are equally recommended. The Rings are of different prices, being made of all sizes, and of various ornamental patterns, and can be worn by the most delicate female without the slightest inconvenience. In fact, the sensation is rather agreeable than otherwise.

The Galvanic Belts, Bracelets, Bands, Garters, Necklaces, &c.—These articles are adapted to the waist, arms, wrists, limbs, ankles, or any part of the body with perfect convenience. The Galvanic Necklaces are used with greater benefit in cases of bronchitis or affections of the throat generally; also, in cases of nervous deafness; and with almost uniform success as a preventive for apoplexy, epileptic fits, and similar complaints.

Christie's Magnetic Fluid is used in connexion with the Galvanic Rings, and all their modifications. This composition has been pronounced by the French Chemists to be one of the most extraordinary discoveries of modern science. Full explanations and directions accompany it. The combined inventions are in every way perfectly harmless, they are at prices within reach of all, and the discoverer only requests a fair trial, as a test of their surprising efficacy and permanent benefit.

Christie's Galvanic Strengthening Plasters.—These articles form another valuable application of the mysterious influence of Galvanism. They are an important adjunct to the genuine Galvanic Rings and their modifications, acting upon the same principle, but having the advantage of more local application. They are confidently recommended as a valuable addition in the speedy cure of rheumatism, acute or chronic; in all nervous complaints, and as a positive remedy in case of pain and weakness in the chest or back, pain in the side in asthmatic affections, and in weakness or oppression of the pulmonary organs. In spinal complaints their effects are of the most decided character, and they have often been used with complete success. They are also of the greatest advantage in pains and weakness of the breast, and are highly recommended for many of those complaints to which females are especially liable. As an effectual means for strengthening the system when debilitated with disease or other causes, as a certain aid in constitutional weakness, as a preventive for colds, and in all affections of the chest generally, the Galvanic Strengthening Plaster will be found of great and permanent advantage.

☞CAUTION.—The celebrity and success of these articles have caused them to be counterfeited by unprincipled persons. Dr. Christie cautions the public against spurious imitations. He has but one authorized agency in each city of the Union, where the genuine articles can be procured. The only agents for Washington are—

M. H. STEVENS & EMMONS,

Nos. 1 and 2 Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue

Explanatory pamphlets, &c. may be had gratis, with the strongest testimonials of success and benefit.

sept 7—coatf

BREASTPIN FOUND.—The loser can reclaim it by a written description addressed to A. B., and left at this office, paying for this advertisement. jan 30—3t

WINE, WINE, WINE AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has received for sale 5 boxes very superior old Wine, selected from the stock of the late John Vaughan, Esq.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves. A. GREEN,

Auctioneer and commission merchant, Concert Hall, near Brown's hotel, Pennsylvania avenue. jan 30

NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, Tertulia Ugalons, &c., a Romance of the Poor. This is one of the most thrilling and painfully interesting stories ever published in America Price 12½ cents Neuropathy, by Dr. Hollick. 25 cents.

Outlines of Anatomy for popular use, containing an illustrative plate, showing the whole human organization. By Dr. Hollick. Price $1.25.

Plumbeotype Portraits of Rev. Orville Dewey, D.D., Rev. H. B. Coskery; Right Rev. Bishop White; Rev. J. Breckenridge, D.D.; Col. W. W. Seaton, Mayor of Washington; Col. J. G. Davies, Mayor of Baltimore; W. C. Bouck, Ex-Governor of New York, F. R. Shunk, Governor of Pennsylvania, Leslie Combs; Lieut. Col. W. H. Watson; Gen. Tench Tilghman; Alderman John Binns, of Philadelphia; Professor J. J. Mapes, of New York; Sir Richard Pakenham, British Minister; Hon. Louis McLane. Price 25 cents each.

The Daily National Plumbeotype Portrait Gallery, containing correct likenesses of distinguished Americans. 113 portraits are furnished to subscribers for the low price of $15 per annum. jan 22—1

MUSIC, PIANOS, AND FANCY GOODS.—The subscriber has removed his store to the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, where he offers for sale a new and beautiful assortment of goods in his line.

Superior Pianos, of 6, 6½, and 7 octaves, in rosewood and mahogany cases, by Chickering, Boston, Nunns & Clark, New York, and the best German manufacturers, at factory prices. Second-hand Pianos taken in part pay.

Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, Accordeons, and other Musical Instruments, of assorted qualities and prices.

In addition to his former stock of Music, he has just received 4,000 copies of the latest and most popular publications. New Music received every ten days.

Moens and other Poems, by Thomas S. Donoho, Esq., just published and for sale.

Also, an elegant and varied assortment of Fancy Goods, among which are—

Rich French China Vases, of new style
Ladies' Work-boxes, some highly finished and furnished
Rosewood Writing Desks
Papier Mache Portfolios and Card Baskets
Elegant Toilet Bottles, Card Cases
Fancy Boxes, Dressing Cases, Perfume Bags
Scented Waters, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.
Brushes of every kind, Toilet and Tuck Combs
Rodgers's Table and Pocket Cutlery, some in sets fifty-one pieces, Britannia Tea Sets
Silver Plated Cake Baskets, Castors, &c.
Cornelius's Solar Lamps, of various patterns
And many other useful and ornamental articles.

jan 29—eo3t RICHARD DAVIS.

GEO. M. BIBB, COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAVING established his office in the city of Washington, proffers his services to the public, in the prosecution of claims upon the Treasury of the United States, in the argument of cases in the Circuit Courts for the District of Columbia, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.

His office is on the north side of F street near the Treasury building. june 16—1y

By B. HOMANS, Auctioneer.

LONDON BOOKS, LONDON BOOKS, LONDON BOOKS!—On Tuesday, 9th of February, and to following evenings, I shall sell without reserve, at the sale room of W. M Morrison, second door from 4½ street and Pennsylvania avenue, a very valuable catalogue of London Books; comprising many rare books on History, Theology, Arts and Sciences, Biography, Voyages and Travels, Filosophy; Napoleon's great work on Egypt, 23 parts, folio, Murphy's Arabian Antiquities, folio; Claude's Liber Veritatis, vols. folio; Musée Français de Napoleon; Musée Royale, vols.; Boydell's Shakpeare, atlas folio, 1 vol. Books will be ready for examination on Monday, 8th of February, preceding the sale, and catalogues for circulation. Sale to commence each evening at half-past 6 o'clock.

jan 29—eotds B. HOMANS, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for or purchasing from Francis M. Jarboe any notes or due-bills drawn by me, in his favor, in the year 1846, and also from receiving as aforesaid a note drawn by the subscriber about the 20th of November last, for $200, to the order of Thomas Blagden, and by him endorsed for my use, as value having been given by me for the greater part of said notes and due-bills, and the balance having been tendered to him in gold and silver.

jan 30—3t NATHANIEL BRADY.

NOTICE.—Nathaniel Brady, having thought it proper to publish a notice forewarning all persons from trading for, or purchasing certain notes drawn by him and held by me, I have only to say that I have no desire or intention to trade them away, but that they are in the hands of my counsel, and that I shall compel Mr. Brady, by due course of law, to pay the debt he honestly owes me, notwithstanding his unintelligible declaration that "the whole have been settled, or partly settled, or nearly so."

jan 30—3t F. M. JARBOE.

300 REAMS PRINTING PAPER for sale; also, paper made to order of any size.

Cash paid for Rags in lots of 100 lbs. and over, at 3 cents per lb., delivered at my store, in Georgetown.

ap 23—eotf O. M. LINTHICUM.

MARYLAND MINING COMPANY'S

Coal Yard, Broad street, Cumberland, Maryland, near Dry Run Bridge.

A COAL YARD has been established in Cumberland for the sale of coal from the Eckhart Mines. The Coal will be sold for cash on delivery at the yard, at the following rates, by weight or by the bushel, estimating the bushel at 80 pounds, or 28 bushels to the ton.

Prices of Coal at the Yard.—For lump or screened coal, $2 per ton, or 7 1-7 cents per bushel. Mixed or Run of the mine, $1 61 cts. per ton, or 5¾ cents per bushel. Fine, $1 36 cts. per ton, or 4 6-7 cts. per bushel.

Coal will be delivered at houses in town, when desired, for one cent per bushel in addition to the above rates.

A box for orders will be left at the store of Mr. J. Mason Maguire.

All orders left as above, or at the Coal Yard, will receive immediate attention. GEO. S. GREEN, Agent.

Cumberland, Nov. 10, 1846. nov 14—tf

DR. BANNING'S BODY BRACE.

THOUSANDS of persons afflicted by pulmonary affections, dyspepsia, constipation, and various degrees of local or general debility, have been relieved by this instrument. It is particularly adapted to numerous ailments prevalent at the South, to spinal weaknesses, distortions, a tendency of the body to lounge and droop, both in children and adults. By restoring the form to an erect posture it enlarges the chest, so that the subject breathes freer and easier, and thus many contractions of the chest, with attendant affections of the heart and lungs, are counteracted, and full play is given to the organs of respiration.

The Brace may be had in this city by applying to Mrs. BALDWIN, at the rooms over Mr. Wheeler's hardware store, south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 6th and 7th streets. A gentleman will aid in adapting it to those who may call for the purpose.

Applications for single Braces, from a distance, as also for patent rights, may likewise be directed to Dr. Banning's office, 423 Broadway, New York.

Dr Banning can refer, if desired, to some of the most eminent Professors of Medical and Surgical Science in the United States, as well as to numerous distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen in this city and other parts of the country.

aug 12

ROOMS FOR RENT, furnished or unfurnished, with board or without. Terms moderate

Corner of Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, south side.

oct 30—tf

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—I will sell on reasonable terms all or part of Lots Nos. 7 and 8, in Square No. 247, fronting 100 feet on 14th street west, and 160 feet on L street north, (the burnt Cottage,) containing about 17,000 square feet of ground. The title indisputable and unincumbered.

mar 27—dtf REBECCA K. BILLING,

E street, between 9th and 10th sts.

FOR RENT, the commodious dwelling recently occupied by Major Walker, on the Navy Yard road, a short distance from the Capitol. It has attached to it a large garden spot and carriage house, and is in all respects a very desirable location. Terms moderate and possession given immediately. Apply to

SUSAN D. SHEPHERD,
SYLVANUS HOLMES,
Executors.

oct 24

P. S. The key can be obtained next door. The premises have recently been put in good repair.

FOR RENT, the dwelling-house of the subscriber. It has eleven rooms and a pump of fine water, and is heated by a furnace. Apply to John A. Smith.

dec 16—eotf H. STRINGFELLOW.

VALUABLE LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—I have for private sale Lot No. 9, in square No 268. It fronts 50 feet on south D street, between 13 and 13½ streets, and contains 4,100 feet. Terms liberal, and made known on application to

ROBT. W. DYER,

dec 2 Auctioneer.

FOR RENT, two excellent three-story brick-houses on Capitol Hill, with stable and coach-house to each. One adjoining the residence of Judge Cranch, and the other adjoining the house occupied by the subscriber.

oct 30—2awtf WM. BRENT.

FOR RENT.—A commodious three-story brick house, with convenient back buildings and smoke-house, situated within a few paces of the Capitol square, and in a healthy position. The rent will be very moderate.

oct 5—eotf GEO. WATTERSTON.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR RENT.—For rent, a comfortable two-story brick House, situated on C street, near 12th street west. Immediate possession can be given. To a good tenant the rent will be very reasonable. Apply at the Patriotic Bank. dec 1—2tawtf

ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE PROPERTY FOR SALE, the late residence of Mr Armfield, on Prince street, in Alexandria.—The House is brick, built of the best materials, handsomely finished, and well-arranged for comfort and convenience; contains fifteen rooms, most of them large and airy, and has a wide hall through the centre. Out-houses of brick, covered with metal, consisting in one range of wood and wash-house, cistern above ground, two bathing and two dressing-rooms; on the opposite wing a fine green-house, and in the rear a brick two-story double house for servants. The flower gardens extend from Patrick to Henry street; the vegetable garden is large and productive.

It is considered by many the handsomest and most desirable residence in Alexandria, and will be sold low, and on accommodating terms, on application to WM. D. NUTT,

sep 26—dtw&eotf At the Treasury Department.

FOR RENT, the large house on Capitol Hill, now occupied by Mrs. Mount as a boarding-house. The rent will be low, and if taken soon will be paid by a family who wish to occupy part of it as boarders. Apply to

BENJ. E. GREEN,

oct 7—eotf or to James Adams.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal	Theodore Paulding
Edmund A. Sowder	H. Jones Brooke
John C. Davis	John Garrett
Robert Burton	Hugh Craig
John R. Penrose	George Serrill
Samuel Edwards	Davis B. Stacy
Henry Lawrence	Charles Kelly
Edward Darlington	J. G. Johnson
Isaac R. Davis	William Hay
William Folwell	Dr. S. Thomas
John S. Newlin	John Sellers, jr.
Dr. R. M. Huston	Spencer McIlvain
James C. Hand.	

WILLIAM MARTIN, President.
GEORGE SERRILL, Vice Pres.

RICHARD S. NEWBOLD, Secretary.

By the act incorporating this company the parties insuring property therein are entitled to a share of the profits of the institution without subjecting themselves to any liability beyond the premium paid.

The capital stock is pledged by the charter for the payment of losses, and the profits of the company are directed to be invested and remain in the possession of the corporation as a fund for the further security of the assured. This fund will be represented by scrip, bearing an interest of six per cent., divided among the insured and stockholders, pro rata, upon the amount of earned premiums and capital stock.

The subscriber, having been appointed an agent for the above company, will insure property of every description, and also take marine risks, at as low prices as any other company in this city. J. W. MOORHEAD,

ap 15—tf 7th street, Washington.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN AGENCY, At Washington, D. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED have associated for the purpose of transacting business as General Agents, in the city of Washington, under the firm and style of RICHARD S. COXE & CO.

They will attend to the purchase and sale of real estate generally in all parts of the United States:

To the formation of companies here or in Europe for the purchase or disposal of lands in all parts of the United States:

To the prosecution of claims on the Government of the United States for lands or money, before the Executive Departments or Congress.

To the obtaining remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for alleged violation of the revenue or other laws:

To the settlement of accounts with the State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Post Office Departments:

To the prosecution of claims before any Boards of Commissioners now existing or hereafter to be provided.

Long experience and extensive practical knowledge of business qualify the undersigned to perform any of the foregoing descriptions of business which may be confided to their care. An extensive personal acquaintance with present and former high officers of the Government and members of either House of Congress renders particular references unnecessary.

Letters of inquiry merely will be answered free of charge; but, in all cases, communications addressed to the firm must be post paid Charges will be reasonable.

☞ Office Twelfth street, between E and F streets.

RICHARD S. COXE,
ROGER C. WEIGHTMAN,
JAMES PRENTISS,
ap 2f—1y WILLIAM A. BRADLEY.

NOTICE.—Several pleasant rooms can be had, with or without board, at Mrs. WIDDICOMBE'S, on F street, near the Treasury Department, and next door to Mr. Pairo's exchange office. Parlor and Chamber attached. By early application the best rooms may be secured. jan 5—2aw4t

MEMOIRS OF AMERICAN GOVERNORS, by Jacob Bailey Moore, containing the Lives of the Governors of New Plymouth from the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620 to the union of the colony with Massachusetts in 1692, viz:

John Carver 1620	Thomas Prence 1634
William Bradford 1621	Josias Winslow 1673
Edward Winslow 1633	Thomas Hinckley 1680

And of Massachusetts Bay, from its first settlement in 1630 to the expulsion of Andros in 1689, viz:

John Winthrop 1630	John Endecott 1644
Thomas Dudley 1634	John Leverett 1673
John Haynes 1635	Simon Bradstreet 1679
Henry Vane 1636	Joseph Dudley 1686
Richard Bellingham 1641	Edmund Andros 1687

Embellished with handsome portraits of Governors Winslow, Winthrop, Endecott, and Sir Henry Vane. Just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

R. FARNHAM,

jan 20 corner 11th street and Penn. avenue.

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

New Arrangements between Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will hereafter run "Express Cars" daily, each way between Baltimore and Washington, with the "Mail Train," and will forward all descriptions of packages, cases, bank bills, specie, &c. committed to their charge, on reasonable terms, and with great speed.

Our Car will leave Washington at 6 o'clock A. M and Baltimore at 5 o'clock P. M. We will also forward small packages by the evening trains to Baltimore, which leave at 5½ P. M., and from Baltimore at 9 o'clock A. M. Goods entrusted to us will be delivered immediately after their arrival in both cities, in our own wagons, free of additional charge.

We will also collect Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c. and forward goods by our own Express to Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Norwich, Worcester, Boston, and to all the principal Eastern cities and towns.

By this new arrangement we will be able to receive goods in Baltimore until 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, and deliver them in Washington and Georgetown the same evening, if desired, and at a very moderate rate of charge.

Every effort will be made to render our Line a "public convenience," and one that may be relied on for punctuality and attention to business.

Goods can also be sent by our Line, connecting with Messrs. Green & Co.'s Express from Baltimore to the West and South, to Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

☞ Persons ordering goods by our Line are requested to have them marked, "Per Adams & Co.'s Express."

☞ Our wagons will call for goods intended for our Line, (free of charge,) by leaving the direction at our office.

GEO. S. McELFRESH, Agent.

Penn. av. between 3d and 4½ streets, Washington.

Office in Baltimore, No. 7, Light street.
Office in Philadelphia, No. 80, Chestnut street.
Office in New York, No. 16, Wall street. dec 5—

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Empowered by act of Parliament.

Capital £500,000 Sterling, or 2,500,000 Dollars.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

J. LEANDER STARR, No. 74 Wall street, New York.

THE rates of this Society are as low as those of the American companies, and lower than the scale adopted by many London offices. Loans granted to the extent of two-thirds the amount of premium paid, after the lapse of a year.

Persons insured in the United States on the scale of "participation" enjoy the important advantage of sharing in the whole business of the Society, which in Great Britain is very extensive.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates, their distribution of profits, and the facilities afforded by their loan department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

Pamphlets containing the last Annual Report and the Society's Rates, together with blank forms and the fullest information, may be obtained upon application to any Agent or Sub-Agent

☞ References of the highest character in the United States given to applicants, if required, as to the standing, wealth, and security of the above institution.

T. L. & A. THO. SMITH, Agents,

Office on F street, near the Treasury Department.

may 30—1y

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE Sessions of this Institution annually commence on the first day of October, and terminate on the 29th June following.

The schools of the University, with their respective professors, are:

1. Ancient Languages, Professor Harrison.
2. Modern Languages, Professor Schele.
3. Mathematics, Professor Courtenay.
4. Natural Philosophy, Professor W. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry, Professor R. E Rogers.
7. Medicine, Professor Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery, Professor Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy, Professor W. H. McGuffey.
10. Law, Professor J. B. Minor.

In both Schools of Languages are also taught Ancient and Modern History and the literature of the respective languages.

In the School of Mathematics is included mixed mathematics.

In that of Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy and Geology.

In that of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, Logic, and Political Economy.

In that of Law, besides Municipal Law in all its branches, the Law of Nature and Nations, the Science of Government and Constitutional Law.

To be admitted into this Institution, the applicant must be sixteen years of age; but the Faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose brother is a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his choice; but if he be under twenty-one years of age, he shall attend at least three, unless authorized by his parent or guardian in writing, or by the Faculty, for good cause, to attend a less number.

All students under twenty-one years of age are required to board within the precincts, and to deposite their funds with the Patron.

Religious services are regularly performed at the University by a Chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations of the State; and, by a resolution of the Faculty, ministers of the gospel and young men preparing for the ministry may attend any of the schools without the payment of fees to the professors

The expenses of the session of nine months are as follows:

Board, washing, lodging, and attendance	$100
Rent of dormitory $16; for half, if occupied by two	8
Use of public rooms	15
Fuel and candles estimated at	15
Fees, if only one professor be attended, $50; if two, to each professor, $30, if more than two, to each $25, say	75
Total, exclusive of clothes, books, and pocket money	$213

The allowance for clothes is limited to $100, and of pocket money to $45.

The usual average amount expended by resident students is found from the Patron's books to range about $350; which sum is believed to be amply sufficient for every useful purpose.

W. S. KEMPER,

Proctor and Patron, University of Virginia.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The plan of instruction in this department of the University presents peculiarities to be found in no other school of medicine in the Union. The lectures commence on the 1st of October and terminate on the 29th of June.

Owing to the length of the session, which embraces a period of nine months, three professors are enabled to perform all the duties which in other medical institutions are usually assigned to six; and the students are seldom required to attend more than two lectures on the same day. By this arrangement the students have an opportunity of being well-grounded in anatomy, physiology, and other elementary branches of medical science, before they investigate their applications in connexion with the study of the practice of medicine and surgery.

Immediately before each lecture, the students are subjected to an examination on the preceding lecture, or on portions of approved text-books, of which the outlines have been briefly stated, is one which allows the student to commence as well as to complete his medical studies in the Institution, and presents a happy combination of the advantages of the system of instruction, by private pupilage and that of public lectures.

Any person of approved moral conduct may offer as a candidate, and receive the degree of M.D., without reference to the time he has been engaged in the study of medicine, or of joining the school, provided he undergoes, in a satisfactory manner, the various examinations prescribed by the enactments. The professors are:

Robert E. Rogers, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica.

Henry Howard, M.D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence.

James L. Cabell, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery.

John Staige Davis, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

W. S. KEMPER,

july 18— Proctor and Patron.

ROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS institution is located in Rockville, Montgomery county, Maryland, fifteen miles from Washington, in one of the most healthy portions of the State. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of Classical and English Education usually taught in the best academies, and it is the design of the teachers and all concerned to render the school in every way worthy the patronage of those who wish to give their sons a thorough education, preparatory for active business, professional study, or advanced standing in any of our best colleges. The Academy possesses a library and apparatus, and lectures are given on philosophy, astronomy, and chemistry.

Board (including washing) in good families, $100 per annum. Tuition .... 25 do

O. C. WIGHT, Principal.

ROCKVILLE, NOVEMBER 25, 1846.

DEAR SIR: From the knowledge which I have both of yourself and of the institution over which you are presiding, I feel the fullest confidence in recommending to the notice of parents and guardians the above advertisement. I trust that your laudable efforts to promote the great interests of education in this county will be fully appreciated, and that you may be encouraged by a large share of patronage.

Very respectfully, yours, CHAS. H. NOURSE.

O. C. WIGHT, Esq., Principal, &c.

MY DEAR SIR: The moral and intellectual culture received by my son, while under your tuition, entitles you to my warmest acknowledgments; and if I can in any way advance your object in enlarging the institution under your charge, it will always give me pleasure to do so.

Very truly and faithfully, your most obedient,

JOS. H. BRADLEY.

O. C. WIGHT, Esq. dec 21—2aw3w

NOTICE.—The drawing for those rich articles of Jewelry, &c. will take place at the store of Robert Keyworth as soon as a sufficient number of the chances may be taken. Those desirous of taking a chance will have an opportunity of doing so.

It will be necessary for those who have engaged in the drawing to come forward and pay the amount of their subscription previous to its taking place. feb 1—

FOR RENT, a very desirable house on Sixth street, adjoining the residence of Gen. Roger Jones. It has a new back building, and has been recently improved and repaired, and will be rented to a permanent tenant on good terms.

Apply for key and terms at Dr. B. Washington's, nearly opposite. jan 25—d2w

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having associated themselves for the prosecution of the Hardware Business, are prepared to offer to their friends, and all who may call on them, an entire new stock, which has been selected with the greatest care from the European and American manufacturers.

Our Stock, in part, comprises the following articles, viz.—

Knives, Scissors, Needles, Razors, Saws
Axes, Files, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Guns
Curtain Bands, Tea Trays, Fire Irons
Cast Pots, Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Forks
Chains, Nails, Iron, Steel, Tin, Wire, Zinc
Copper, Lead, Lead Pipe, Pumps, &c.
Stoves, Grates, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Harness and Saddlery Mountings
Elliptic Springs and Axles, warranted
Patent Leather, Coach Lamps, Lace Hubs
Bows, Hub-bands, maleable Castings, and all Goods usually kept in Hardware Stores

Which are offered, wholesale and retail, at our new Granite Front Warehouses, sign of the Gilt Plane, southeast corner of Bridge and High streets. Entrance first door from the corner in either street. MUNCASTER & DODGE,

dec 18—d&ctf Georgetown.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Commodore John B Nicolson, of the U. S. Navy, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of January next: they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand, this 12th day of January, 1847.

THOMAS L. SMITH, Administrator.

jan 13—w4w

A RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS! MENARD ACADEMY FOR SALE.—Who wants to establish a Cotton Factory?

This well known establishment is now offered for sale on the most advantageous terms. It is situated in the town of Kaskaskia, Illinois, only two miles distant from the Mississippi river. The principal building is an elegant brick house, 110 by 50 feet, three stories high, with basement and attics, besides a wing to the above in frame, 120 by 30 feet, two stories high; a brick bake-house and smoke-house in one building, with rooms above; a fine stone dwelling-house with several rooms, and other smaller buildings. There are upwards of 25 acres of the best bottom land in cultivation attached, which extends to the Kaskaskia river, a beautiful and navigable stream. The main building and its dependencies can be easily converted into a cotton or other factory. There is plenty of wood and coal in the neighborhood, and lots of French and Dutch girls ready and willing to hire.

The improvements cost $30,000, and can now be had very cheap indeed; so cheap that the one who will start a factory there will make money in spite of Polk's tariff.

Title perfect. For further particulars apply, personally or by letter, to EDMUND MENARD,

Kaskaskia, Illinois.

Or to L. C. MENARD,

sept 26—d&e3m St. Genevieve, Missouri.

MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

RICHARD NORRIS, President.

DIRECTORS.

Columbus O'Donnell	John D. Early
B. H. Richardson	A. Hyatt
James Harwood	Wm. Loney.

JOHN L. LAFITTE, Secretary.

The undersigned, having been appointed agents for the above Company, are ready to receive application for insurance against fire, as also marine risks, upon the most favorable terms.

June 10— MIDDLETON & BEALL.

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

ROBERT KEYWORTH begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has determined to dispose of his stock of rich Jewelry, Watches, and a great variety of articles of fancy, at very reduced prices. If any one is disposed to purchase his entire stock, with the stand, which has been established by the subscriber more than twenty-five years, a very liberal discount will be made, without regard to the cost. During the winter this valuable stock will be reduced, if not entirely disposed of by retail The whole will be sold at such prices as cannot be found in any similar establishment in this District. Those wanting or disposed to purchase such articles are respectfully invited to call at his store, on Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, before purchasing any where else.

dec 12—2awtf ROBT. KEYWORTH.

TO LET, the commodious double-front Brick House, lately occupied by Capt. James Edelin, situated at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 2d street east. It has eight good rooms, independent of the kitchen and cellar; also a large stable and carriage house. The situation is one of the handsomest in the District; there is quite a beautiful garden spot, tastefully laid off and cultivated, with several choice fruit trees in it.

For terms apply to the subscriber, near the Navy Yard.

jan 23—dtw&lawtf M. KING.

MRS. PREUSS, opposite Coleman's Hotel, has three vacant rooms fronting the avenue, to which she requests the attention of those who wish a pleasant location for the session. jan 6—2w

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—A Beacon, fifty feet high, with a black ball on it, has been erected on Sand Key, where it will remain until a light shall be established there. It may be seen in ordinary weather nine miles.

An American ensign is hoisted at daylight every day on the flagstaff at the United States barracks, Key West, and may be seen in ordinary weather ten miles

dec 12—30t S. R. MALLARY, Col. & Sup.

STEWART'S DIARY, OR DAILY REGISTER.—A few copies of the above, for the use of private families and business men, containing a blank space for every day in the year, for the record of interesting daily occurrences and future engagements, are this day received and for sale at Stationer's Hall.

jan 19 WM. FISCHER.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard H. Graham, late of the U. S. Army, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of January next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1847.

jan 18—w3t GEO. W. GRAHAM, Adm'r.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will present for payment all demands due him on the first of January next, and any persons having bills or demands against him are requested to present them for payment also.

SYLVANUS HOLMES.

dec 21— (Fount.SatEvNews&Union)

SAMUEL CARUSI, Professor of Music, having returned to the city, offers his professional services in all its branches. He intends taking but a limited number of pupils, applications for which may be made, before the 1st of October, at Mr. Nath'l. Carusi's, between 10th and 11th streets, Pennsylvania avenue. aug 31—dtf

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE, *Near Baltimore.*

[POST OFFICE ELLICOTT'S MILLS, MARYLAND.]

MRS. LINCOLN PHELPS, Principal.

THIS institution is at all times open for the reception of pupils. The spring and fall terms commence (after one month's vacation) on the first Wednesdays of May and November aug 25—2aw3m

STATIONERY.—The most extensive assortment to be had of W. FISCHER, next to the corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue ug 26

POEMS, BY THOS. S. DONOHO, one volume, 1847. Just published.

jan 23 F. TAYLOR.

ENGLISH GRATE COAL.—3,000 bushels Sydney Lump Coal for sale by

LAMBERT & McKENZIE,

feb 1—3t Alexandria.

GROUND ALUM SALT.—5,000 bushels in store, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

LAMBERT & McKENZIE,

feb 1—3t Alexandria.

BRITISH NAUTICAL ALMANAC FOR 1850, Imported from London by

feb 1 F. TAYLOR.

FOR RENT, those handsome rooms over Geo. Krafft's Bakery, corner of 18th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Here are also to be had all kinds of Confectionary, fresh every day. Balls, parties, dinners, and weddings supplied in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

An excellent article of Cough Candy constantly on hand.

feb 1—3t GEO. KRAFFT.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Pittman, Phillips & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation. Edward Pittman and Robert T. Baldwin will continue the business in Baltimore, and George W. Phillips the branch in Washington. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in settling the same.

EDW. PITTMAN,
GEO. W. PHILLIPS,
R. T. BALDWIN.

NOTICE.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for their very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Pittman, Philips & Co., and hopes that, by strict attention to business, and a determination to keep constantly on hand a full assortment of seasonable goods, "and to sell them at fair prices," he will receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

feb 1—3t [Union] G. W. PHILLIPS.

MRS. LATIMER'S HOUSE, situated on the President's Square, has been repaired, and is now ready for the reception of families visiting the metropolis, or for those residing in the city who may prefer boarding to housekeeping. Terms moderate. Apply at the premises. oct 1

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPER.—One hundred reams this day received.

jan 27 F. TAYLOR.